THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1822. No. 1667.

PATENT PRESSES.

Manufactured by JOHN RUTHVEN & Co. Patentees.
EDINBURGH.

		Sizes	Prices. L.	s.	d.
PRINTING PRESSES,	Largest Newspaper,		80	0	0
	Super-royal,		70	0	0
	Royal, or Demy,		63	0	0
	Foolscap, or ½ Demy,		25	0	0
	Royal Quarto,		16	16	0
	Royal Octavo,		12	0	0
LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,	Royal,		35	0	0
	Foolscap,		22	0	0
	Folio,		14	14	0
COPYING PRESSES,	Folio,		11	0	0
	Quarto,		11	0	0
BOOK-BINDERS, ARMING PRESSES,	Royal,		25	0	0
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BEATING MACHINES,		L. 15 to 25	0	0	
SEAL & STAMPING PRESSES,	No. 1.		1	11	6
	2.		3	3	0
	3.		4	4	0
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The above Presses are construted on a New Arrangement of the Mechanical Powers, producing instantly, with simplicity and ease an inconceivable pressure.

A liberal discount allowed on wholesale orders for Exportation, and to Booksellers and Stationers, on the small Presses.

Orders for any of the above Presses addressed to Messrs. *John Ruthven* and Co. Patent Press Manufactory, Edinburgh, will be attended to; or to Messrs. *Shotton Malcolm*, Bombay at whose Office a few Lithographic Specimens may be seen, and further information obtained.

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION

To-morrow at 10 *o' Clock.*

SUNDRY Household Furniture China and Glass Ware Cutlery, Hodgsons Bottled Beer, Port Wine, Bucella Wine, and English Claret. Also a few Dozens of excellent Champaigne, the Property of a Gentleman gone to Sea.

At 1 o'Clock will be exposed for Sale a Capital Bengal built Shigram, with a pair of handsome Grey Horses, a Chariot in good repair, and several other conveyances, with Saddle and Buggy Horses on Commission, at 4 several Tents with Routies &c. pitched near the Church Gate on the Esplanade.

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON MOMDAY THE 20TH INSTANT
(The sale will commence at 11 *o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms in Meadow Street).*

THE Library of the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel H. W. SEALY, Honorable Company's Artillery.

Also to close an account, a number of valuable Books.

Catalogues of which will be published.

Bombay, 15*th May* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 27*th Instant,*
AND FOLLOWING DAXS,
IN A GODOWN,
Opposite to the Shop of
Manockjeee Hurjee,
Watch maker,
BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX
THE PROPERTY
Belonging to the Estate of the Late
Mr. Rozario de Quadros,
Consisting of

A LARGE quantity of Old Genuine Lisbon Wine in Pipes and Quarters also in Bottles.

London market Madeira in Pipes and Bottles.

Red Wine or Tinto. Bottled in Lisbon, in Dozens.

Buccella Wine in Pipes, Quarters and Bottles. Some Brandy, Beer, and Liquors in Bottles, and some Case Bottles of Agoardente.

Samples may be tasted at their Shop in Meadow Street.

The Sale will commence each day at 11 o'Clock.

Bombay, 15*th May* 1822.

To be sold

A BAY ARAB HORSE, 5 years Old 14 hands 1½ Inches high—A good hunter, handsome action and lots of bottom, Price 700 Rupees. This Horse is only parted with on account of the Owner going a Sea Voyage, he may be seen by Application to *Messrs. Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.*

Bombay. 15*th May* 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons.
HAVE FOR SELL
On Commissian,

A HANDSOME Set of Cut Glass Desert Service, a Case containing Three Dozen Tables, two Dozens Desert, and three Pairs of Carvers, Knives and Forks, a Shegrampoe for two Horses in good order.—And also three beautiful Arab Saddle Horses.

The above may be seen on Application at their Shop.

Bombay, 15*th May* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday next, the 15*th Instant*
AT 12 O'CLOCK
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
MESSRS.
Remington, Crawford & Co.
FORTY FOUR HHDS OF
PALE ALE,
PERFECTLY SOUND,
ON AQCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS
MESSRS. F. FIELD & SON,
Recently imported on the
SHIP HADLOW,
CAPTAIN CRAIGIE.

Bombay, May 15*th* 1822.

TO BE SOLD

An uncommonly Handsome Bengal SMOKING APPARATUS, with Spare Carpets, Serpooses, Moolmallahs &c. &c. sufficient for two complete Hoolahs. For Particulars enquire of MESSRS KEMPT & Co.

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

VALUABLE

BOOKS

AND

Instruments.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On Tuesday the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

Claudius Jas. Rich Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of History, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B.—Catalogues may be had byapplying to Messrs. *Kempt & C.*

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A chest of fashionable and well mane Silver and Plated articles; sent out to order from England, quite new and in best possible condition; worthy the attention of gentlemen requiring a supply.

SILVER ARTICLES.

1 Handsome Tea Pot.
1 Ditto Sugar Bason,
1 Ditto Milk Bowl,
24 Fiddle Handle Table Spoons,
24 Ditto ditto Dessert ditto,
24 Ditto ditto Tea ditto,
2 Ditto ditto Gravy ditto,
1 Ditto Soup Ladles,
4 Ditto Sauce ditto,
8 Ditto Salt ditto,
1 Ditto Fish Knife,
1 Ditto Butter ditto,
1 Skewer,
24 Fiddle Handle Table Forks,
24 Ditto ditto Dessert ditto,
1 Marrow Scoop,

PLATED ARTICLES.

6 Oblong d'ble dishes with locking plates and rings.
6 Warmers,
6 Haudsome Bottle Stands,
An 8 Glass oblodg Cruet Frame,
1 Handsome Coffee Pot to match silver articles with Tripot and Lamp,
1 Handsome branch d Epergue with rich cut glasses,
1 Toast Rack,
24 Plated-on-Steel-Dessert Knives,

The whole Packed in a strong Iron bound wainscot Chest with Patent locks.

Bombay 15*th May* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms,

On Saturday next, the 18th Instant,

SUNDRY USEFUL ARTICLES

To close an account,

SILVER Lase, Silk Handkerchiefs, Remnants of silk of Colours, Ribbons, Cambric Habit Gloves of Colors, Pocket Books, Cutlery, Dog Collars, Sliding Candlesticks &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 15*th May* 1822.

Kempt & Co.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, An Excellent English Built Chariot very light and of the best materials, with a set of Harness, and several spare Articles.

Further Particulars may be known on Application to *Mr. Kempt.*

Bombay, 15*th May* 1822.

WORKING JEWELLER

Watch and Clock Maker,

&c. &c

MR. HENRY VAN MISPELAAR respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that he has engaged the apartments, immediately, above Mr. Gamas Dispensary where all orders in the *Jewelry, Watch*, and *Clock repairing branches*, will be thankfully received, from the 15th Instant.

Mr. M. trusts that, that attention which it will ever be his most anxious care to bestow, and the style of execution, which upwards of twenty years practice affords him the means of displaying, aided by an efficient Establishment; will secure to him the patronage of a liberal community.

Bombay 15*th May.*

A CARD.

THE BRITANNIA Captain *Living* is expected from London early in August, and will return about the conclusion of the monsoon.

Persons wishing to secure a passage by that Ship for England, may apply to *Mr. Nicol* at the Office of *Jahangheer* and *Nowrojee Nusservanjee*.

Bombay, 15*th May* 1822.

Lalla Faquira.

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE.

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub	11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz.	10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto	15
London Market ditto, . .	ditto	13
Jamaica Rum, ...	ditto	12
Cognac Brandy	ditto	18
Hollands Gin	ditto	15

Bombay 6*th February* 1822.

FREIGHT TO CHINA

For Opium only,

THE well known and fast sailing Ship GLORIOSO, Captain *John Paterson*, will sail immediately after the approaching Company's Sale, provided a sufficient quantity shall offer at that time.

For further particulars apply to the Owners *Messrs. Roger D' Faria & Co.*

Bombay, 15*th May* 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office.

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay 10*th April* 1822.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Wednesday 8th May 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

BOMBAY CASTLE 4th MAY, 1822.

The Brigade Order by Lieutenant Colonel Elrington, Commanding at Poonah, of the 10th February last, appointing Lieut. Alexander Lighton to conduct the duties of Major of Brigade at that station, until the arrival of Captain Brown, is confirmed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, in all cases when from the ill health of Deputy Medical Stoekeepers or other urgent circumstances, it may become necessary to appoint a Medical Officer to the temporary charge of a Medical Depot, the same be done by the Commanding Officer of the Division or station where the Depot may be fixed, in communication with the Superintending Surgeon with reference to the qualifications and experience of Individuals, and that upon every such occasion the circumstance be immediately reported for the approval of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and eventual confirmation of Government; the Superintending Surgeon reporting at the same time to the Medical Board.

The Hon'ble the Covernor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Order by Major General Smith Commanding the Poonah Division of the Army of the 17th ultimo, directing Lieut. Colonel Russell of the 5th Regt. Madras Light Cavalry, to assume Command of the Brigade at Sholapoor from the 13th ultimo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

(Signed) J. HENDERSON Sec. to Govt.

Head Quarters: Bombay, Friday 10th May, 1822,

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

BOMBAY CASTLE 6TH MAY, 1822,

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Etract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 21st of November 1821.

Para: 2d Application having been made to us by an Officer of His Majesty's Service who had been promoted in India to the rank of Major General and who returned to England in consequence, to be granted the full batta of his Regimental rank during the period of his residence in India, subsequently to the date of the announcement of his promotion, we have resolved to grant to Offieers in His Majesty's Service, who may be promoted in India to the rank of Major General and not placed on the Staff, the full batta of their Regimental rank, for the period of their actual residence in India not exceeding in the whole three months from the date of announcement of the promotion in General Orders at the Stations where they may be serving.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

(Signed) J. HENDERSON, Sec. tn Gov.

Head Quarters; Bombay, Saturday 11th May, 1822.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

BOMBAY CASTLE 9th MAY, 1822.

Lieutenant G. R. Jervis is appointed an Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

By Order of the Gon'ble the Governor in Councll

(Sigoed) J. HENDERSON Sec. to Govt,

BY THD COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

No. 1, A Committee to assemble at the Presidents Quarters on monday next the 13th instant at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of ascertaining the Claims, appottioning the shares, and preparing a distribution Return of the Amount of the Prize property captured by the Troops employed in Okmandal under the Command of Lieut. Colonel the Hon'ble L. Stanehope.

Major E. G. Stannus, European Regt.—*President.*

Major D. Digby, H. Ms. 65th Regt. { *Members* }
Lieut. S. Powell, 1st Batt. 5th Regt. N. I.

The Committee will be guided by the Rules and usages observed for the divison of Prize property in the British Service in India.

2. Assistant Surgeon Burnes at present attached to the Artil ery, will upon his return to the Presidency from Severndroog proceed to Mullegaum to do duty with the 1st Batt. 5th Regt. Madras N. I. until further orders.

Wm, MEALL.
Acting Assist. Adjut. Gent. of the Army

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MAY 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations in consequence of the death of Lieut. G. W. Smith and Junior Captain W. Eatwell's retirment.

Second Lieut. V. E. Hoyle to be Second Lieut. vice Smith deceased,—Date 17th June 1821.

Second Lieut. Wm. Denton to be Second Lieut. vice Robson deceased,—15th August.

Second Lieut. John Houghton to be Second Lieut, vice Wright deceased,—4th September.

Second Midshpman Jno. Macdowal to be Second Lieut, vice Pruen Promoted,—9th Ditto.

Commander John Hall to be a Junior Captain.—25th Ditto.

First Lieut, C. J. Maillard to be Commander,—25th Ditto.

Second Lieut. E. Barnes to be Lieut.—25th Ditto.

Senior Midshipman Jas. Nish to be Second Lieut. vice Eatwell retired,—25th Ditto.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. FARISH
Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 9th Major Campbell 2d | 9th Regt from Severndroog.

10, Capt. Thos. Remon Engineers, from Kaira.

Lieut, Blachford, H, Artillery from do.

Lieut. Col. Mackonochie, 1st | 11th Regt. from Ahmedabad.

Major, S. Gibson 5th Regt. N. I from Sattarah.

Lieut. W. F. Allen 1st | 12th Regt from do.

Lieut. Kennett 1st | 7th Regt. from Bheemdy.

11, Lieut Liddell 2d | 5th from Sattarah.

Lieut. Bird, Madras N. I.

Lieut Stack, Bombay Cavalry.

12, Capt. Brett, 4, L. Drs. from England.

Cade Brett, from England

Capt. Lodwick, A, A, G, from Seroor.

Dr. O, Donnell 4. L. Drs.

Lieut. & Adjutant S, Robson, Invalid Batt. from Panwell.

Cadet H. W, Pickford from England.

Fred Durack, ditto.

James Hay, ditto.

Wm, Campbell, ditto.

H, Stockley ditto.

13, Capt, R. Macklove 2d | 9th Regt. M. N, I from Cannanore.

12, Surgeon Hill Morgan from England.

Cadet E, Newble, ditto,

DEPARTURES May 7,—Ensign, J, Davies 1st | 6th Regt, to Kutch.

9, Cornet G, H, E. Johnston 3d Cavalry to Poonah.

10, Lieut R, M, Cook 2d | 10th Regt, to Surat,

Lieut, King 1st | 2d Regt, to Maiwan,

Capt, Collis 2d | 8th to Sholapoor,

11, Ensign J, Hungerford 1st | 7th Regt, to Bheemdy.

12 Lieut, Col, K, Egan, 2d | 6th Regt. N I, to Ahmedabad.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

In your Editorial Summary for the *Gazette* of the 21th ultimo you adverted to an Article inserted in that day's paper, from the New Monthly Magazine, for the amusement of your "fair readers;" "to whom "you was pleased to state" if we could assure ours lves, that "our columns occassionally imparted "any gratification, we would consider "that we had attained to the pinnacle of "Editorial fame." Such a gallant acknowledgement could not fail to make an impression upon bosoms susceptible of the best of feelings.

For your gratification, the refore, I beg leave to acquaint you, in the name of a female *Coterie* to which I belong, that the article alluded to, not only highly gratified all the members of the "said Coterie," but has given rise to a spirit of Amazonion bravery, which has struck terror into the heart of every "Dandy" on this Establishment; and promises to be discernable, upon the lives and conversation of your female readers "many days hence."

On the evening of the day immediately following the publication of the paper alluded to, one of our members took an airing upon the back of a Grey charger, which the day before, ran off from the Esplanade with an "Exquisite" and left him sprawling upon the beach *solus* until joined by his *Ghora-wala* who assisted him to rise. The Lady, animated by your paper kept such a firm hold of the bridle-reins, and maintained her position with such an ease and gracefulness, that she obtained the public thanks of our Coterie next morning, for her intrepidity. Another of our members, a few evenings ago mounted a high built Curricle and pair and made several graceful evolutions round the Esplanade, unaccompanied by any person, except one Gentleman outrider who volunteered his attendance on horseback. A third Lady for a week past, has been exerting herself with much earnestness to promote a subscription for a Balloon; and offers to carry the Mails to London, and other European parts, if Government will patronise the undertaking by making a liberal grant for the construction of a capacious vehicle.

It would be intruding too far upon your columns, Mr. Editor, (particularly after an influx of European news,) were I to mention all the cases of female intrepidity, that I have witnessed since the forementioned publicatiou.

I ought not to omit to [illegible] late, however, that one member has be[illegible] Coterie, and that for be[illegible] expelled our of fear at the sight of a [illegible]aying symptoms tured into the ro[illegible] mouse which venguest who ha[illegible]om during dinner; a intruder, [illegible]ppened to be nearest the and at[illegible] and who manfully encountered [illegible]erwards killed her, has since been [illegible]ected in the place of the cowardly sister expelled.

You see, therefore, Mr. Editor that your labours have not been in vain. And to keep up that laudable spirit which has begun to manifest itself, I beg you will give this hurried communication a place

in your next Gazette, by which you will highly oblige our Coterie, and none more than your constant admirer.

KHOOSH,
Secretary.

BOMBAY,
MAY 4TH 1822.

BOMBAY
CURRENT VALUE,
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - -	126 - - - - -	do
New loan Acknowledgments - - - - -		do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.	1—10		
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108—100	Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½—100	Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100¾—100	Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½—100	Poonah	do.
8 Days ————	117—100	Ahmed.	Antnee
8 Days ————	96—100	Ahmed.	Rokra
8 Days — Brodera —	93—100	Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —	—225	Per 100.	

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH MAY 1822.

The Dunira arrived on Sunday, but has of course brought no accession of news. A list of the Passengers who have arrived by this opportunity will be seen under the shipping report. We have continued our Extracts from the papers in our possession, and have endeavoured to present our readers with as much variety as possible.

In reference to an advertisement on the subject of the Patent presses manufactured by John Ruthven and Co. of Edinburgh, we have extracted from a pamphlet published by Ruthven and Co. a short account of the mode of using the lithographic press, and of the extensive manner in which it may be applied, and we shall be happy, if our having done so, should, by the introduction of this useful and simple copying machine, be eventually the means of giving facility and expedition to the transaction of business in the numerous public and private offices of this Presidency. The extract in question is inserted in the 337th page of the present publication.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—May 8, The H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut H. Wyndham from Surat, 6th May.

9, Arrived Patamar Buawaney, Syrang Shack Dawood, from Goga.

11, The H. C. Timber Ship Ernaad, D. Jones from Beypoor, 19th April.

12, The H. C. Ship Dunira, M. Hamilton from London, 6th January.

14, Ship Felicitas, Peter Campbell, from the Gulf, 4th May.

PASSENGERS.

Per Thetis.—Miss Grant, Ditto, Ernaad, Major Wills, John Jukes Esq. R. Rogers Esq. Madras Civil Service, Capt. Smith Madras Cavalry, Lieut. M. Stock, Lieut. Bird Madras Infantry.

Dunira, Miss Eliza Ironside, Miss Mary, Ironside, Mr. Hill Morgan, Surgeon Bombay Establishment Lieut. Charles W. Watkins, ditto.

—Mr. Frederick Durack, Mr. Edmund Brett Mr. Henry Stockley, Mr. Wm. A. Wall, Mr. James Hay, Mr. R F. Boucher, Mr. H. W. Pickford, Mr. Wm. Campbell, Cadets Mr G, R. M. Gorham, Midshipman, Bombay Marine, Mrs. Mary Cook the Lady of Surgeon Cook in Bengal.

Detachment of H M 4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieut. Col. Dalbiac, Captsain Fendall Capt. Barlow, Capt. Nepean, Capt. Brett, Lieut Coney Lieut. Harrison, Lieut. Parbly, Cornet St. Quintin, Cornet Smith Cornet Knox, Cornet Weston, Cornet Richardson, Paymaster Kerr, Surgeon O Donnell, Adjt. Dixon. Quarter Master, Allen, 274 Non Commissioned Officers and Privates, 33 Women, Wives, of ditto. 32 Children, beloning to ditto. Ladies, Wives of the Officers of H M. 4th Dragoons, Mrs. Fendall Mrs Barlow, Mrs. Nepean, Mrs. Kerr. Mrs. Dixon.

CHILDREN.—Miss, Eliza Dixon, Master Nepean.

Per Felecitae.—Mrs. Buchanan, Capt. W. Bothwick, Madras Establishment,

DEPARTURES—May 11, French Ship Mexico, T. Smith to Bourbon.

12, Ship Upon Castle, Wm. Morgan, to Madras,
PASSENGER.

By, Upton Castle.—Capt. W Hanwell.

CALCUTTA.
Arrival at Kedgeree.

APRIL.—16 Ship Lady Flora, J. D. Anis, from the Isle of France, Madras, and last from Eskapelly the 7th April,

18 Ship Kent, E. C. Kemp, from Bavia, Eskapelly the 9th, and last from Masulipatam the 12th April.

19, Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, from Bombay the 14th January, and last from Madras the 11th April.

OFF CATCUTTA.

15, The Carron.—23. The Kent.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

14, H. C. Surveying Ship Henry Meriton, W. Maxfield, to Madras.

15, Ship Ganges, W. Chivers, for London.

17, Ship Valletta, A B. Fraser, to the Mauritius.

Do. Ship J. J. Denham, for Bencoolen.

18, Portuguese Brig Esperanca, J. Machado, for Macoa.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

15, Resolution, H. M. Ship Glasgow and Mahomed Shaw.

REMARKES.

Extract from she Report of the Ship Kent, E. C. Kemp.

The Kent experienced a Gale from the Eastward on the 8th in Eskapelly roads.—the Dunvegan Castle parted from one chain, and drove into the surf and truck several times, the wind chopping round to the westward favored her escape by allowing her to run off in the morning.—The Kent rode with 90 fathoms of chain, and her best bower which she stranded.

The Admant, from James and Mary's returning to Calcutta, leaky.

MADRAS.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.— April 25. Ship Venus, G Dawson, from Manilla 28th Feb. and Malacca 28th March; 26, Ship Sultan, B Rogers, from Bussorah, 25th. Jan. Bushire 25th Feb. Muscat 11th March and Bombay 3d April; 27th, Ship Duke of Lancaster, J. Davies, from Liverpool 26th Dec.; 28th Ship Moozaffer, J. A. Hurst, from Bushire 7th Feb. Bombay 23d March, Colombo 17th, and Pondicherry 27th April.—*Passengers*: Capt. Dawson, R Engineers, Capt, Highland; Mr, S, T, Bishop and Child,—30, Ship Bombay C, Maitland, from Covelong; May 1, Schooner Highland Lass, C, W, Eaton, ftom Bimlipatam 14th April

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

At Prospect Lodge, on the 10th Instant, the Lady of Captain Archibald Robertson, of a Son,

At Ryepoor, on the 21st April last, the Lady of Lieut, Colonel P, Vans Agnew C, B, of a Son,

DEATH.

At Tannah on the morning of the 11th Inst, Elizabeth, Infant Daugter of Rev. J, Nichols, Missionary, aged 16 months and ten days.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th March, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. C Warden, of the Pilot Service, to Miss S. Youngs.

On the 16th April, Samuel Austin, to Miss Mary Ann DeSonaza.

On the 13th April, Mr. Robert Fleming, to Miss Ann Eliza Huet, daughter of Mr. Samuel Henry Huet, of the *Persian D*partment.

At Tenby, Captain Stopford, R. N, to Mrs. Cockburn, relict of A. Cockburn, Esq of Calcutta.

BIRTH.

At the Parsonage, Kira, on the 4th March the lady of the Reverend Samuel Payne, of a son.

At Hansee, on the 1st April, the lady of Lieut. nam Ramsey, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, of a son.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th April, Mrs, W. A, Venour, of a daughter.

On the 10th April, Mrs, S. M. Goodall, of a daughter.

At Collingah, on the 11th Aprill, Mrs, A, S, Adels, of a son.

On the 18th April, Mrs, J, W, Roberts, of daughter.

At Clandernagore, on the 16th April, the lady of William Roquet, junior, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 16th April, Mrs, Bartleti, of a son.

On the 17th April, Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of an daughter.

DEATH.

At Patna, on the 7th April, at the nouse of Mr. Joseph DaCosta, senior, Mrs, Mary Barnett, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Barnett, of Bakurgunge, in the province of Dacca, aged 61 years.

On the 8th April at Burrisol in the Backergunce District, Mr. John Gill many years writer in the Judge and Magistrate's Office of that Station, aged 43 years.

On the 15th April, Mr. William Richards aged 26 years and 13 days; he was kind and affectionate husband and farther, and has left to mourn his loss, a wife and three infant sons; if he possessed faults, they were few; while his many Amiable qualifications are recorded on the hearts of those who knew him.

On the 16th April, John Michael Samson, Esq. aged 22 years, 3 months and 12 days.

At Allahbad, Lawrence Kennaway, Esq. of the H, C, Civil Service.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ultimo, at Paulghaut, Captain John Poulson, to Msss Eliza Ann Sayer.

BIRTH.

At Masulipatam on the 20th April, the Lady of captain J. Ogilvie, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment of a Son,

At Cuddalore, on the 26th ultimo, the Lady of captain D. Carteret of the 6th Regiment N, I, of a Son,

At Trichinopoly, on the 23d of April, the Lady of James Wyse, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Mangalore, on the 17th Ultimo, of a Typhus fever, Ensign Patrick Reid, of the 1st, Battalion 7th Regiment N, I,

At the Lvz, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs, Monica Flory aged 63 years.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

Lately, by the Reverend M. Onslow, Major Onslow, of the 4th (or Queen's Own) Light Dragoons, to Mildred, daughter of John Jones, Esq. of East Wickham House, Kent.

On the 1st of January, at Marylebone Curch, by the Rev. Henry C. Cherry, A B., Curate of Esher, St. John Bogle French, Esq of the Hon. India Company's Madras Military Establishment, to Louisa, Jane, youngest daughter of the late George Rose, Esq. of Crookham, near Newbury.

BIRTHS.

On New Year's Day, in Pultney-street, Bath, the Lady of the Rev. James Kevill, of Crott Castle, of a daughter.

On the 1st inst. at Beaconsfield, Bucks, the wife of James Rymer, Esq. Surgeon, of a daughter.

On New Year's Day, at Hill, near Southampton, the Lady of John Charles Bristow, Esq of a daughter.

In Sloane-street, on the 1st inst. the Lady of Captain S, P. Hurd, of a son.

Deaths.

On the 3d of November, 1821, at Golden Grove, Tobago, the President of his Majesty's Council in that Island, John Robley, Esq. of Russell-square, London.

On Friday, the 28th of December, at his house, Royal Hill, Greenwich, Joshua Young, Esq. in the 84th year of his age.

At Malta, the 10th of November, 1821, Ensign Hesse Maxwell Gordon, of the 85th Regiment, youngest son of William Hesse Gordon, Esq. late of the Civil Service, Madras.

On Wednesday last, deeply lamented by her afflicted husband, her family, and friends, Susanna, the wife of Marmaduke Hart, Esq. of Mecklenburge-square.

On Thursday, the 27th of December last, at his house at Reigate, John Fox, Esq. of Parliament-street, Westminster.

On Tuesday the 24th Dec. at Broughton Hall, near Manchester, Wm. Jones, Esq. banker, aged 64 years.

Lately at Paris, the celebrated Col. Thornton, of Thornville Royal, in the county of York.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

Buy.			Sell.	
16	14	† New Loans of 1821.....	16	8
20	12	* Ditto *Remittable*.....	20	8

* The whole of these Loans are ordered for payment on the 30th instant, with the privilege of transfer at par, to the New Loan opened the 18th instant—no Cash subscriptions are to be received.

† The option of Bills on England at 2-1d. twelve months date, for the Interest on this Loan is extended to Europe Residents.

Bank of Bengal Rates,

Discount on Private Bills..... 5 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 4———
Interest on Loans on Deposit..... 4———
Bank Shares—Premium 30 *a* 31 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy		Calcutta.	Sell	
s	d		s	d
1	11 *a*	2 0 On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupee.....	2 0 *a*	2 1
		Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees.....	92	*
		Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		*

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206 0 *a* 206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,.....	31 0 *a* 31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas,.....	17 4 *a* 17	5	"
Dutch Ducats,.....	4 4 *a* 4	12	"
Louis D'ors,.....	8 4 *a* 8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,.....	191 4 *a* 191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,.....	3 6½ *a* 3	7	6 each
Sovereigns,.....	10 8 *a* 10	12	0
Bank of England Notes,	10 8 8 *a* 11	0	

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters Calcutta; 29th March, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Referring to General Orders dated the 6th instant, the mourning for her late Majesty will terminate on the 31st instant, or the day after the receipt of this order.

Head-Quarters Calcutta; 29th March, 1822.

Lieutenant Frederick Meade of H. M. 88th Regiment is appointed an Aide-de-Camp to Major General Thomas Reynell, C. B.

Under the rule laid down in General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant General to his Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th Novembers 1816, the Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only from the 14th February, 1822.

88th Regiment, Lieutenant Frederick Meade.

Head Quarlers, Calcutta; 30th March, 1822.

Lieutenaut (Brevet Captain) Young, and Lieutenant Fergusson of the 8th Dragoons, and Lieutenant McDermett of the 14th Foot, have leave to remain at the Presidency untii the opening of the river to enable them to rejoin their Corps.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 1st April, 1822.

1. Whenever an officer present with his Corps has occasion to apply for a certificate of ill health, caused by wounds, &c. &c. in order to enable him to make application through the prescribed channel for leave of absence, the annexed Form of Medical Certificate is to be adopted, in which the Medical Officer is to state *most fully the nature of the wounds, or disease*, &c. and his opinion as to the period which will probably elapse previous to such officer being able to resume his Military duties, also to what station, or place he would recommend his proceeding, and whether the complaint is likely to render a voyage to England, or to sea, necessary.

2. This certificate is to be furnished by the Medical Officer, in duplicate, the original of which is to be forwarded through the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, with the application for leave of absence, and the duplicate is to be kept by the officer himself for the information of the Medical person, or persons who may subsequently attend him or to the purpose of being laid before the Medieal Board in case of his requiring leave to return to Europe, or to proceed to sea, as in either case, a Certificate from that department will be required.

8. Any application for an extension of leave on account of a continuance of ill health, is invariably to be accompanied by a certificate as before described and it is to be clearly understood, that except in cases of *extreme urgency*, such application must pass through the Commanding Officer of the Regiment to which the applicant belongs.

4. An Officer visiting the Presidency on *Medieal Certificate*, stating the necessity of his proceeding to sea, or to England, his leave will be announced accordingly, and the Certificate required from the Medical Board in that case is to be transmitted by the sick officer through the Brigade Major King's Troops, to the Adjutant General for submission to the Commander in Chief, without passing through the prescribed channel on account of the extreme distance of some of the stations, and which course is rendered unnecessary by the wording to the General Order in the first instance granting the officer leave to repair to Calcutta preparatory to his appearing before the Board.

5. All applications from officers for leave of absence, or for an extension of leave of absence, upon private affairs, are invariably to be made through the officers Commanding their Corps respectively, and officers should regulate their applications with reference to the expiration of their leaves and distances of their Corps, so as to give time for a reference to head quarters, for a renewal before the expiration of the old term.

6. Any applications whieh may come to the Commander in Chief contrary to the foregoing instruction, will be returned as incapable of receiving attention until the requisite vouchers shall be supplied.

7. Their Excellencies General Sir A. Campbell, and Lieutenant Ceneral the Honorable Sir C. Colville, will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as they may deem necessary with reference to the 4th Paragraph of this order so as to make corresponding arrangements at Madras, and at Bombay.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A C.*

FORM

of the Regiment having applied for a Certificate on which to ground an application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer and find that*

and that in consequence thereof, I coneeive him to be incapable of Military dnty, I further declare my belief that he will not be able to resume his duties in a less period than†

Dated at this day of

Signature of the Medical officer.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta;
3d April, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

11th Dragoons.—Colonel Sleigh C. B. from 25th instant, to 1st June 1822, on his private affairs.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant Baylis, from 6th instant to 5th ditto, to proceed to the Sand Heads on Sick Certificate.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

6th April, 1822.

Ensign Moncrieffe of H. M. 17th Foot, has an extension of leave of absence for three months from the 8th ultimo.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

10th April, 1822.

Lieutenant Hocktor of H. M. 59th Regiment has permission to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

12th April, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to make the following Promotion & appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Caine from the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Keowen, who exchanges, 6th April, 1822.

17th Foot.—Lieutenant W. Keowen, from the 14th Foot to be Lieutenant vice W. Caine who exchanges, 6th April, 1822.

24th Foot.—Ensign Alexander Dirom to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice William Mellis, deceased, 22d March, 1822.

30th Foot.—Charles Savage, Gent: to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. N. Gregg, promoted, 1st February, 1822.

45th.—Ensign Charles Baron Langwerth, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice L. Prior, deceased, 7th March, 1822.

47th Foot.—Donald Campbell, Gent: to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Robert Ridge promoted 1st February, 1822.

67th Foot.—John C. Archdall, Gent: to be Ensign without purchase, vice Baron Langwerth, promoted in the 46th Regiment, 7th March, 1822.

87th Foot.—Robert Williams, Gent: to be Ensign without purchase, vice George Booth, promoted, 1st February, 1822.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

13th April, 1822.

Lieutenant Steuart of H. M. 30th Regiment has leave to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

Lieutenant Franklin of H. M. 69th Regiment has leave to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, instead of on his private affairs, as announced in General Orders of the 28th July ast

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieutenant and Brevet Cap-

* The nature of the disease, wounds, &c. is to be here fully stated, and the period during which the Officer had suffered under its effects

† The Medical Officer is here to state, candidly and explicitly, his opinion as to the period, which will probably elapse before the officer will be able to undertake his Military duties.

tain Christian of His Majesty's 30th Foot, to return to Europe for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation, is confirmed.

Ensign Doyle of His Majesty's 87th Regiment has permission to visit Madras on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two months from the 10th instant.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

15TH APRIL, 1822.

The undermentioned Officers, have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

17th Foot.—Ensign C. A. Young, from 14th instant, for one month, in extension, on Sick Certificate.

24th Foot.—Brevet Major Hughes, from 1st instant, for nine months, to visit the Presidency on his private affairs.

Ditto.—Captain Gill, from 1st instant, for nine months, ditto ditto.

87TH FOOT.—Lieutenant Cox, from 16th instant, for four months, to proceed to Chittagong on his private affairs.

Lieutenant Mathews of His Majesty's 59th Regiment, has permission to visit the Presidency on his private affairs, and to be absent on that account for two months from the 10th proximo, or from the day after the yearly inspection of that Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.
THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

H. M. S. *Glasgow*, has sailed for Madras.

The *Nerbuddah*, F. PATRICK, from Bombay 14th Jannary, and Madras the 14th April, arrived on Friday. On the 11th April she passed (supposed) H. M. S. *Topaz*. (which left Madras the preceding day,) standing to the Southward. In the evening of the same day she parted company with the *Lord Hungerford*, bound to Eskapelly to load with Salt.

In looking over the last week's statement of Exports and Imports by sea, we observe that 1,344 chests of Indigo were shipped on the *Adamant*, and 1,194 on the *Ganges*. The quantity of Lac Dye put aboard the former was 116 chests, and on the latter 105 chests—two packages of Mats have been also sent by her. Among the Exports to Madras, were four boxes of Soda Water, which would indicate that there is no manufactory of that article at the sister presidency. We were surprised at seeing Soda Water among the Imports of the *Windsor*, when there is an establishment here, where it is made just as well as in London. Sherry is becoming every day more fashionable in Calcutta, and in our humble opinion, it is preferable to Madeira 46 half chests of it have been imported by the *Windsor*. A considerable quantity of Copper has been imported by the latter.

India Gazette, April 22.

FANCY UNIFORMS.

STAFF OFFICERS—DIPLOMATISTS—DOCTORS, &c.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As I know you are always happy to receive and supply your readers with the first of any piece of interesting news from Old England, I have the pleasure to send you the following extracts of a Letter from an official friend of mine at the India House, (who is in the secret of every thing doing or intended there) respecting the long-talked-of *improvements in the Army*.

"My Dear Mac.—You will doubtless be impatient to know someting of the probable result of those proposed improvements which have been so long under consideration. One cause of the delay has been the necessity of reference to the Horse Guards, to keep every thing in unison with the general rules and usages of the British Service. It has been objected by most of the King's Officers who have served in India—and still more on the part of those now serving there—that while every thing is doing to improve the situation and expedite the promotion of the Honorable Company's Officers, those of His Majesty have been getting worse and worse every year for the last 10 or 15 years and if you had heard old Major Woebegone of the last Regiment that went home, holding forth to the Chairman as I did last Friday, you would really admit there was some sense in his complaints, The old Major said that during the Goorka War, he frequently had Captains under his command who have since run over his head to Lieut, Colonels That this sort of thing was even looked upon as a grievence in the King's Army at home, where the purchase of promotion under certain limitation is allowed. But, it was going far beyond the intentions of the Legislature when they admitted Officers of the India Army to rank with those of His Majesty while in India to allow of the former being promoted *over the heads* of the latter, and at this point they seem now to strike. There are also many other difficulties in the way of your Bengal plans which I fear will not easily be got over. All I can tell you *for certain* at present is, that important changes are not far distant, and that a new code of General Orders and Regulations, are preparing from which I have cabbaged the following extracts.

ARTICLE 41. SECTION 231.

Dress.—1. All Officers, except those actually doing duty with their Regiments, are to adopt whatever Fancy Dress they please, and the Commander in Chief will judge of each Officer's taste, by the cut of his Jacket and the colour of his Neckcolth. The more unlike an Officer he makes himself the better. Any thing that has the appearance of uniformity or of submission to orders, betrays an extraordinary weak capacity and want of spirit,

2nd, Officers in command of Regiments are to be extremely particular in the Dress of their Officers, especially the young ones with the Corps, and on no account permit them to dine, breakfast, or appear out of doors otherwise than in full Regimentals. This will make them enjoy a leave of absence when they get it,

3rd. Staff Officers of all kinds being intended only to look at, their Dress is to be rich in an inverse ratio with the importance of their station: that is to say, Head of Departments, and such as have all the honour and respectability upon them are to be dressed very plain and careless, as if they had no time to think of any thing but duty. Subordinates Staff to wear lace and feathers in proportion to their age, rankand standing; a Deputy on the Military breanch of the Staff, (Adjt. General, Quarter Master General &c.) to have two pounds eight ounces of lace on his Jacket; Cocked Hat, and a feather six inch in length: a plain Sash and Staff Sword;—Assistants—four pounds of lace, aad a feather of nine inches; Sub—Assistants in the Military branch—five pounds of lace, and a feather of ten inches;—in the Civilbranch (Commissariat. Barracks &c.)—Sub-Assistants eight pounds of lace, and a feather of fourteen inches: Station Staff, Fort Adjulants, Brigade Quarter Masters, all are to consider themselves in rank as Sub-Assistants, and to dress accordingly.

4. All Officers appointed to the suite of Residents, Commissioners, and Governor General's Agents, if under the degree of Field Officers, are to dress in plain Clothes.—It gives them more the appearance of Civilians, and independance of all Military Authority. But as it may sometimes be necesary to put on a Uniform, they should, if Subalterns, be provided with the Dress of a Captain of Grenadiers or Light Infantry; and if Captains, with the Coats of a Governer General's Aide-de-Camp, or some other *Staff* Officers.—All Officers so employed are to style themselves a rank in advance of their real ones,—and, in consideration of the *Military Dress* which they must keep by them, they will draw the same Pay and Batta as if doing duty with their Regiments.

5. Field Officers in Diplomatic Employ are always to be in Uniforms except when they dine with a General or Officer of superior rank, on which occoasions the plain Coat is indispensable. They will take care to be provided with a Uniform as much alike as possible to that of Brigadier General-

6. Generally speaking Medical Officers, whither at Civil or Military Stations, are to dress in plain Clothes. The Natives may otherwise mistake them for Gentlemen under Military Authority.

7 All Captains and Subalterns on leave of absence from their Corps are to dress as Flank Officers, without however wearing grenades or bugles on the Epaulettes, as that might prevent a sharp-sighted sentry from presenting arms to them as they pass.

8. The Rules and Regulations of the Service being only intended for those who cannot make intesest to evade them, Officers in Staff employ, particularly those on the Civil branch of the Staff, are to pay no more attention to them or to any General Order than suits their convenience. So much for Dress.

It has been proposed that Commissions of Brevet Rank should be sent out to all Officers in the Service of the Native Potentates, the Nizam, Berar Rajah, Scindia, &c. to obviate unpleasant questions which might arise as they come in contact with other Officers, touching the rights of these Potentates to confer any kind of British rank or title upon the British Officers in their employ But, I do not think the proposal will be attended to; we are told at present that the Officers so employed assume in Society the rank conferred by the Native Chief, and the sooner this mistake is rectified the better; for those who bear Commissions from their Sovereign, do not like to be supereeded by their Juniors in rank upon the Commission (if there be any) of a Native Chief who is in all respects subordinate to the Resident at his Court-"

As the packets are now making up and I am very busy, you must be content with this much of the news at present from,

My dear Mac, your very sincere friend,
SANDY ROBERTSION,

To Captain M'Gobetween Paymaster, Postmaster, Brigade Major, &c. &c. &c. &c. Bengal

[*Calcutta Journal April 4,*

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Monday' April 29, 1822.

On England--at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9½d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal--at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 17 per cent prem.
New Loan 14 „ „

With respect to New South Wales, the great extent of valuable territory beyond our former settlements, which has been discovered and explored, presents a fine field for the industrious emigrant; the Colony has been rising in importance for some years; and there is every reason to anticipate, as the late Governor has observed in his farewell address, that in less than half a century hence it will be one of the most valuable appendages belonging to the British Empire. We cannot conclude this article better than by giving the address abovementioned, which we republish from the Courier Supplement of Friday last.

"This forenoon, in pursuance of the Government and General Orders of the 24th ultimo the commission of his Majesty, appointing his Excellency Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, was read and published, with all due solemnity, in Hyde Park. Previous to its recital by the Provost Marshal, his Excellency Major General Macquarie, audibly read a farewell Address to the Inhabitants of the Colony. As this Speech appears in to-day's Gazette, we shall leave it without comment, to pave its own way to the greateful heart. His Majesty's 48th Regiment, under the command of Col. Erskine (Lieut.

Governor), and the various Detachments, paraded the Park, and fired three vollies upon the conclusion of the ceremony, which was followed by a Royal Salute from Dawe's Battary, in honor of the occasion.

At one o'clock his Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane had the usual Oaths administered to him, at Government-house, by the Honorable the Judge Advocate, in the presence of his Excellency Major General Macquarie, Lieut. Governor Erskine, the Honorable the Judge of the Supreme Court, the Clergy, Magistrates, & other Civil and Military Officers of the Colony. Upon the termination of this ceremony, a salute of 19 guns was fired from Dawe's Battery.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ADDRESS.

" *Fellow Citizens of Australia!*

" Previous to the Commission of my successor being read, I wish to address a few words to you by way of taking leave.

" On the occasion of my own Commission, as Governor in Chief of this territory, being read, now nearly twelve years ago, I pledged myself to administer the affairs of this government with strict justice and impartiality: and I trust. that every liberal and unprejudiced person will admit that I have redeemed that pledge.—My constant maxim and principle being to reward merit and punish vice, wherever I found them, without regard to rank, class or description of persons.

" When I took charge of this Government, on the 1st of January, 1810. I found the Colony in a state of rapid deterioration;—threatened with a famine;—discord and party spirit prevailing to a great degree;—all the public buildings in a state of dilapidation and decay; very few roads and bridges, and those few very bad;—the inhabitants generally, very poor; and commerce and public credit at the lowest ebb.

" I now have the happiness to reflect, that I leave it in a very different condition;—the face of the country generally, and agriculture in particular, greatly improved;—stock, of all kinds, greatly increased; some useful manufactories established;—commerce revived, and public credit restored;—a great number of substantial and useful public edifices erected;—good roads and bridges of communication constructed throughout the Colony;—and the inhabitants, comparatively, opulent and happy.

" To have been Instrumental in bringing about so favorable a change, will ever be, to me, a source of sincere delight; and it is not arrogating to myself any questionable merit to say, that I have used every exertion of body and mind, I was capable of, to attain this desirable and important object; and I think all persons will allow, that I have not much consulted my own personal case, or convenience, in the execution of the various and arduous duties attached to my Office; on the contrary, I feel that my health is greatly impaired by the constant and unremitting attention I have bestowed on the faithful, zealous, and conscientious discharge of my public duties.

" I am well aware that every man in public life must have enemies, and perhaps it would be unreasonable, in me, to expect to be totally exempted from the virulent attacks of party and disaffection:—

" But bouyed above the fear of base calumny, vindictive slander and malicious reproach, by the consciousness of a long life of upwards of forty year's service spent in honorable pursuits, and stained with no action which can give me remorse, I confidently anticipate not only the approbation of my Sovereign, but also the applause of posterity, for the purity of my motives and the rectitude of my actives, during my long, arduous, and laborious administration of this Colony;—in the future welfare and prosperity of which I shall ever feel a deep interest, and lively solicitude.

" The length of time I have governed this Colony, the progress it has made in improvement during my administration, and more especially the fond recollection of my only surviving child being born in it—all combine in attaching me most strongly to it. I shall not fail to cherish the same sentiments of attachment in my son—who, although yet so young, feels, and already expresses, the strongest affection for his Native Australian land

" My most fervent prayers will accordingly be offered for the welfare and prosperity of this Country, and for the happiness of its inhabiants; fondly, and confidently anticipating, that, in less then half a century hence, it will be one of the most valuable appendages to the British Empire.—I shall not fail, on my return to England, to recommend, in the strongest manner I am able, to my Sovereign, and to his Majesty's government, their early attention to the amelioration of this valuable rising Colony, and to extend to it their paternal support and fostering protection.

" I cannot conclude this Address, better than by offering to the Inhabitants of this Colony my sincere congratulations on their good fortune, in having an Officer, of such distinguished reputation and highly established character, as Sir Thomas Brisbane, appointed to be their Governor; and although I will not allow that he can surpass his predecessor, in zeal and inclination, I trust and hope he will, in ability and talents, in promoting the prosperity & improvement of the Country, and the happines & unanimity of its inhabitants. In these sentiments and wishes, deeply engraven on my heart, I now bid you all—*Farewell!*

" LACHLAN MACQUARIE,.

Sydney. New South Wales,
Saturday, 1st *Dec.* 1822.

Gov. Gaz. April 11.

The Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, Captain Davies from Liverpool the 26th of December, arrived in the Roads this morning.

PASSENGER.—Mr. A. M'Kenzie, Cadet.

The *Lancaster* spoke the *Belle Alliance* East of the Cape, and kept company during several days—she left England the 4th of January, and may be hourly looked for.

The *General Palmer* and *Caledonia* arrived at Gravesend on the 11th of December.

The H. C. Ship *Fairlie* was at Deal on the 14th of December outward bound.

The MARQUIS OF WELLESLEY was about to proceed to Ireland—His Lordship had been detained in London in consequence of an attack of the Gout.

The *Duke of Lancaster* it appears has not brought Packets for Madras.

We have received this morning five Hamburgh Malis, bringing papers from the 17th ult. to the 4th inst. We subjoin a few extracts, The article dated Berlin, Dec. 1, concerning the formation of a Rhenish West India Company, in contemplation of the entire freedom of South America, shews that the manufacturers of Germany are not insensible to the commercial advantages which must necessarily arise from that event. We trust our own merchants will not be less vigilant; and upon this subject it may be well to refer our readers to the extract of a Letter received from a respectable house in Buenos Ayres, by their correspondent at Glasgow, dated September 8.

" We have now the pleasure of advising you of the long-looked for news of Lima having fallen to the arms of the Patriots, and consequently that the whole of this immense continent, is thrown open to the world; nine-tenths of the wants of the people can best he supplied by Great Britain, and the cotton goods manufactured by you, are undoubtedly an article of the first importance. At this early stage of the new order of things, it is impossible to give a correct idea of the articles that will be most wanted; we merely recommend the most staple articles. No doubt the shipments will be immense; and the first will do well. A very considerable abatement has already taken place in the duties here, and progressive reduction is going on, and at the beginning of 1822, a tariff of about 15 per cent. will be formed. Government enjoys very fully the confidence of the people. We have peace throughout the country; every body seems bent on repairing the past errors. People in every direction are packing up goods to carry to the interior, and a busy summer will, no doubt, soon make this market bare of goods. The stock of cotton goods in the market is small, and an immense demand is expected. Exchange on London, 45 pence,"

The tone of this letter may be a litttle too eager, with reference to immediate speculations, but certainly the most sanguine calculations will not be disappointed with respect to the future value of these vast sources of trade.

The following are extracts from the Hamburgh Papers.

" HAMBURGH, DEC. 4.

" Accounts from Vienna say, that the first news of the invasion of Turkey by the Persians was received by the English Embassy at Vienna.

" The Grand Duke Nicholas was expected at Riga, to inspect the fortress of Dunamunde. Reports of war were in circulation at Riga.

" BERLIN, DEC. 1.

" The most flattering expectations are entertained for the formation of the Rhenish West India Company, which, especially in the prospect of the independence of Spanish America will, it is hoped, be of infinite advantage to the manufactures of Germany, notwithstanding the powerful competition of England."

APPROCHING TRIALS FOR LIBELS.

The following trials in the Court of King's Bench, before Special Juries, are fixed for this week. They are all at the instance of the " Constitutional Association," excepting those against Clark, which are preferred by the Society for the suppression of Vice.:

The King *v.* Benbow, for a Caricature.

The King. *v.* the Same, for a Ditto.

The King *v.* Dolby, for Libel in the " Political Dictionary."

The King *v.* the Same, for Libel in the " Pasqui."

The King *v.* Thelwall, for Libel in the " Champion."

The King *v.* Kierlshaw, Carlile's shopman, for Libel

The King *v.* King, of Chancery-lane, for selling the " Political Dictionary."

The King *v.* Clark, for publishing " Queen Mab."

The King *v.* the Same, for Ditto (second indictment.)

The three latter cases are fixed for Saturday. The several Special Jury Lists have been regularly reduced in the presence of the parties, at the Crown Office. Mr. Scarlett appears for Dolby.

DECEMBER 15.

Letters were received this morning, which state that the most active preparations are making to fortify Constantinople.

Charges of a serious nature have been made, we understand, against a Member of a certain public Board in this City, and submitted to the Government. It is said the Lord Lieutenant has signified his intention of directing an inquiry into the conduct of the individual accused.—*Dublin Patriot.*

By last Saturdy's weekly published statement of the Faversham Savings Bank, it appears that the amazing sum of upwards of 24,000l is at present invested in that excellent institution.—*Canterbury Paper.*

Major Andre.—It is rather a curious circumstance, that, when the remains of this unfortunate gentleman were deposited in Westmin-

ster Abbey, on the 20th ult., the vault opened to receive them was found to contain the corpse of the Duchess of Marlborough.

Such is the unexampled mildness of the season, that primroses and violets, in full bloom, are now called about the streets of London.

Lord Byron.—The Member of the corps of Royal and Noble Authors, has recently written his "own Life," which he has presented, as a mark of his friendship and esteem to the first Lyrick Poet of the age. Mr. Murray has purchased the MS. for 2000 guineas,—*Morning Paper.*

From the London Gazettes Dec. 15, 1821.

Downing-streets, December 12.

The King has been pleased to appoint Hans Frances Earl of Huntingdon to be Governor of the Island of Dominich.

The dispatches for India to go out in the Tees, 26 Captain Coe, have not yet been received. It is expected they will not be closed until the middle of this week. The Tees is the only ship of war at Spithead.

Plymouth Dec. 15.—Put back the Medina, Mallison, from London for Bombay, after having been as far to the westward as long, 8. 8. when she bore up, having experienced severe gales from W. to S. W., which caused the ship to labour and strain. She must be fresh caulked before she can proceed.

THE BRISTOL MERCURY Dec. 22, 8121.

London, Monday Dec. 17.

Vienna, *Nov.* 30.—It has been for some days reported here, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia will have an interview at Warsaw, when the Plenipontiaries of the other great Powers will also assemble in order to deliberate on the affairs of Turkey.

State of the Markets.—Prime beef in London last week sold for 4½*d* per lb.; Mutton for 4*d.*; inferior joints, 2½*d.* to 3*d.* Best Kent, Essex, and Norfolk Wheats scarcely averaged 44*s.* the quarter, or 5*s* 6*d.* per bushed. At Hereford market, one of the great markets from which the extensive Mining districts of Monmouthshire and South Wales draw their supplies, an immense quantity of Grain was offered for sale, but there were no buyers on any terms. Castle of all sorts experiencced a further depression: fat beasts, which would a year or fifteen months back have fetched twenty pounds, now not being worth twelve pounds.

Freemasonry.—It appears by the list of Lodges holden under the Grand Lodge of England, that 22 new Lodges have been added in the last 12 months. Of these 11 are in the Kingdom of Hanover, one at Frankfort, and one at Nuremberg; one in the Bay of Honduras, and two in the West Indies; three in England, two in Wales, and one Regimental Lodge.

Ministerial Arrangements.—The Marquis of Buckingham, is to be raised to the dignity of a Duke. Mr. Freemantle, we understand, is to succeed Mr. Sturges Bourne, at the Board of Control. There is not the least foundation for the confident statement in the Morning Chronicle, that the Marquis of Londonderry is to be called to the House of Peers.—*Courier.*

Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz,—April 27.

English Extracts.

From the Army List for November.

Promotions, Appointments, &c. during the Month of October, 1821.

2d Life Guards.—Assist. Surgeon Broughton, to be Surgeon vice Moore, retired, 25th July 1821; E. Cutler, Assistant Surgeon, do.

9th Dragoons.—W. C. Smith, Cornet by perchase, vice *Lord* C. Bentinck, promoted; 12th September.

10th Dragoons.—*Hon.* J. Coventry, by purchase, vice *Lord* J. Bentinck, promoted, 13th do.

14th Dragoons.—Lieut. Trevillian, from 1st Drag. Gds. Captain by purchase, vice Townsend promoted do.

19th Dragoons.—E. W. Sewell, Cornet by purchase, vice De Liste, retired, 20th do.

33d Foot.—Lt. Forlong, Captain by purchase, vice Rist, retired, do.; Ensign Halford, from 43d Foot, Lieut. by purchase, do.

43d Foot,—J. Hare, Ensign by purchase, vice Halford 33d Foot, do.

Ordnance Department.—Royal Artillery,—2d Lieutenant Mathias, from halfpay 2d Lieut. vice Jellis, resigned, 1st July 1821; Captain Cobbe, from half pay Captain, vice Major Holcroft half pay 21st do; 1st Lieut. Lethbridge, from half pay 1st Lieut. vice Boghurst, half pay 1st Aug.; 2d Lieut. Wynne, from half pay 2d Lieut. vice Homfray, dead, 2d July; Gent. Cadet J. Deschamps, 2d Lieut. 1st Aug.; Lieut. Genl. and Col. *Sir* Edward Howorth, K. C. B. Col. Comm. 6th do; Brevet Col, and Lieut. Col. Pritchard, Col. do.; Brevet Lieut. Col. and Major Tobin, Lieut. Col. do.; Brevet Major and Captain Brome, Major, do.; Captain Gordon, from half pay, Captain, do.; 1st Lieut. Durnford, 2d Captain, do.; 2d Lieut. Elliot, 1st Lieut. do.; 2d Liut. Welsh, from half-pay, 2d Lieut. do; 1st Lieut. Somerville, from half-pay, 1st Lieut. vice Earlie, half-pay 10th do.; 2d Capt. Chesney, from half-pay, 2d Capt. vice Robertson, half pay, 10th October; 2d Lieut. Warren, from half pay, 2d Lieut. vice C. P. Jones, half pay, do.

(To be continued in the Appendix.)

STATE OF FEMALE SOCIETY IN EGYPT.

[From Mrs Belzon's Account of the Women of Egypt, Nubia and Syria.]

"Having heard so much of Turks and Arabs, I took the opportunity, while in Egypt, to observe the manners of the women in that country. On our arrival at Assouan, I went to visit the women of the Aga of that place. I was met at the door by himself, his wife, his sister, her husband, two young children, three old women, uglier than Macbeth's witches, and an old negro slave. I entered into a small yard, and a deal chair was brought me. The Aga went out, and the women then stood round me, while the husband of the Aga's sister made coffee and prepared a pipe, which he presented to me, not allowing the women to touch it. He durst not trust them with any thing, as he knew of their monkeyish tricks whenever he turned his back. He seemed to pride himself much on his great knowledge of the world, by correcting the rough curiosity of the women when they attempted to examine my dress too rudely.

"I made a sign I wished them to sit down, and in particular that the wife should take coffee with me; but he treated them very harshly, made me understand that coffee would be too good for them, and said water was good enough; at the same time he held the coffee pot, pressing me to drink more: on my refusing, he locked it up in a small room—that the women might not drink it. By this time I had been so much among the women in Egypt, and compelled to smoke that I could easly finish my half-pipe. After having smoked for some time, I laid it down; one of the women took it up, and began to smoke it on seeing such a horrid profanation, the man took it from her with violence, and was going to beat her, which I naturally prevented. He filled it again, and offered it to me; but, as I did not wish to smoke any more he went and carefully locked it up, making me understand when I wanted it, it was at my service. I must confess I felt hurt to see the distinction he made, but afterwards I saw the necessity of so doing.

"They always behaved to me not only with respec but even with humility; so that their roughness seems not directed towards women in general; and I have often heard them remark to me, that if they treated these women as I was treated, they would become quite unruly.

"A short time afterwards the Aga came in, and inquiring if they had served me with coffee and a pipe, he went to his treasury and brought out some dirty bruised grapes, as a great treat, which he presented to me, the poor women looking with wistful eyes towards the basket. In the impulse of the moment I took it and offered them to his wife, and than to the rest, who all refused; and though they did not dare to take any themselves, yet they pressed me to eat, and seemed astonished when, on account of their dirt, I only took a small bunch. I kept the grapes in my hands for some time before I could muster resolution to eat them. I began, at first, one by one, trying to wipe them in an handkerchief without their perceiving it; but I was mistaken, for their eyes were fixed upon me very closely. An old woman saw what I was doing, and ran and fetched me a burdock of water. I did not ask for water at first, as I was afraid to do any thing to offend them.

"I now gave my little present of beads and a lookingglass, which contained a drawer; the beads pleased them, and the glass, being the largest they had ever seen, and made to stand by itself, was to them a matter of astonishment. To describe the tricks the women played with it, tearing it from each other, and setting it in any way but the right, would be thought a caricature. I at first attempted to shew them the right way to use it, but there is no other method with those women than letting them have their own way; and I believe it is pretty well so in more civilized countries, or I am much mistaken. When the wife perceived they had got the glass out of its frame, she put it in a little room, and locked it up with the beads.

"On the man coming in, they began to prepare to cook the dinner for the Aga, which consisted of a dish of bamia boiled in mutton broth, poured over bread, with a little mutton and some minced meat, mixed up with rice into balls; what other ingredients might be mixed shall by me be nameless; the cleanliness of this preparation I have not eloquence to describe: the horror I felt at the idea that I should be obliged to eat of it, was more than my English stomach could reconcile at that moment. They brought me all the dishes before they took them out to the Aga and Mr. B. was to dine with him: the first was the bamia, which I refused, but I took a piece of the boiled mutton, as being the cleanest, with some bread: that would not do; the wife took some of the minced meat and rice in her hands, and insisted on my eating it, making me understand it was the best. At last all was carried to the Aga. I was then served with the customary coffee and pipe. The house, or rather stable, consisted of four walls, which had the sky for its ceiling, inclosing two small rooms; in one of which the Aga used to keep his treasure locked, such as coffee coffee-cups, tobaco, &c.; the other was the wife's and contained all their great wardrobe, besides bread, onions flour, dhourra, oil and many other things of the kind. The furniture consisted of water-jars, sieves to clean the corn and sift the flour, a few earthen pots to cook in, some wooden bowls to eat out of, an oven and some burdocks for cooling water, a small coffee-pot, and old mats to lie on. I took my leave, giving the children and women a small present of money, promising to call and see them on my return. Next morning another wife of the Aga sent me word that she should be glad to see me. I felt little inclination to go, but, not wishing to make any distinction between them, I went, and found to my surprise, a very pretty young woman. She lived next door to the other, who got upon the wall to see what passed between us. She had no coffee to give me, but instead presented me with some dates and dhourra in grain. She seemed much afraid of the other wife. Though pretty in my eyes, she was not thought so by her own people; the other, though old, was considered the greatest beauty in Assouan, on account of her being so extremely fat. Their hair was plaited after the Nubian custom, adorned with a few gold ornaments, with plenty of stinking raw fat, and a certain bark of a tree beat in powder to make it black besides, giving a horrid perfume, which they consider as a great improvement to their charms; it is not the same powder they use in blacking the eye-brows and eye-lids. I made her a present of

some beads, which she tried to hide, and I wished her farewell."

The Austrian Court went into mourning on the 22d ult. for the Queen of England. The mourning was to continue without any change till the 5th of this month.

His Majesty will open the next Session of Parliament in great state. The state coach, which has undergone a variety of improvements, and its beautiful paintings by Cipriani cleaned and retouched where necessary, is now complete, and, with the superb harness, is in the Royal Mews. The body of the carriage has resumed its original form, being open both in front and sides, with elegant plate glass windows, so that his Majesty's person will be distinctly seen by the spectators in going to and returning from the House of Peers.

All the servants of the late Queen were discharged on Saturday. They received the amount of what was due to them up to Michaelmas-day. The Executors of her late Majesty, however privately disposed, could, of course, do no more for them, and no intimation was given, on the part of the Administration, that any gratuity would be given to them. It has been customary on a similar breaking up of any Royal Establishment, to allow the discharged servants, if not better provided for, a year's wages in addition to what was actually due to them; but it seems that in the present instance the custom is to be honoured in the breach and not in the observance.

At Lord Camden's seat, the Hermitage, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, the following important information was exhibited a few weeks since :—"This is to give notice, that Lord Camden does not mean to *shoot himself or any of his tenants* till the 14th of September.

When Voltair's tragedy of *Herod and Mariamne* was brought out, the character of *Varus* was acted by a very ugly performer. His confidant says to him, "You are troubled Sir; you change countenance;" "For God's sake, let him change it;" cried a wag from the pit.

M. Talma, the celebrated tragedian, is nominated examiner of Votes in the Electoral College of Arpejon, in which he possesses some property. This Political appointment has excited some surprise in a country in which actors are denied *Christian burial.*

Bow meeting at Eaton —One of the most splendid meetings for the enjoyment of the ancient and delightful sport of archery, took place on Wednesday, at Eaton House, near Chester, the magnificent seat of Earl Grosvenor. The company began to arrive early in the morning, in the full costume of the order—dresses of grass-green, with a cap and feathers. Amongst the company were noticed Earl and Countess Grosvenor, Lord Crewe, Lord Hill, Lord Delamere, Sir E. Lloyd, Sir R. Brooke Sir W. W Wynn, Sir H. Bunbury, Sir A Corbet, Sir R. Puleston, Mr. Charles Earle, Mr. Heber, M. P. with their respective families—in short nearly all the principal noble and respectable families of that and the adjoining counties. At one period, there were nearly one hundred carriages in the drive. The ground selected for the trial of skill, was the grand avenue leading from the west front: here were erected four sets of targets, with a marquee to each We cannot compliment the candidates for extraordinary talent as toxopholites: of the ladies the best shots were Miss Cunliffe and Mrs. Heber. The ladies fired at targets 60 yards distant, the gentlemen at targets distant 100 yards,—About five o'clock, a sumptuous dinner, including all the delicacies of the season, was served up in an extensive pavilion on the lawn, in front of the house, to which nearly 200 of the nobility and gentry sat down; it is unnecesary to enter into deatail on this subject; it is sufficient to say the banquet was worthy of the wealth and munificence of the House of Eaton.—At night there was a grand ball in the house; for this purpose the magnificent drawing-room was fitted up, and about 300 of the visitors joined in the ,, intricacies of the mazy dance," which was kept up with great spirit till past three o'clock on Thursday morning, when part of the company began to separate; but previous to departure, an elegant supper was served up in the adjoining suite of rooms, with more than Eastern splendour and costliness. Some excellent musicians were provided for the ball-room, and during the day the band of the Royal Denbigh Militia played a variety of martial and national airs in the grounds,—The day was most propitious, and the scene altogether, one of the most pleasing the imagination could depict.

Colonial Trade—Halifax, July 27.—From the year 1794 to the present period, almost every attempt made by the American government to check and to injure the trade of the British North American provinces, has not only failed to effect the purpose intended, but in the event has proved seriously injurious to their own commerce and revenue. Such is the nature of the Act now in force, by which their vessels bringing flour, grain, &c. under the British Free Port Regulations, are frequently compelled to return in ballast, instead of taking back valuable cargoes, which our own vessels are now employeed in carrying to the Canadian market. No less than four brigs and two large schooners have been cleared at our Custom-house for Quebec, within the last fortnight; and allowing this course of trade to pay but little more than the amount of freight and commissions, still as the returns may be expected to supercede the remittance of large sums in specie to the United States, the advantage, to be derived from it is great and obvious. Such, indeed, of the West India produce thus shipped, being taken up the St. Lawrence by means of the present extensive inland navigation, will doubtless find its way into the American States, and ultimately meet with a better market than had it been sent in American vessels from hence to New York, &c.

The Quakers—The late Edinburgh Review, in the conclusion of its article on the subject of "Capital Punishments," in speaking of the exertions of the Society of Friends, observes, "The Quakers have taken a considerable interest in this question; and to them we also, in a great measure, owe the Abolition of the Slave Trade. They have been ridiculed, as a body, for not lending themselves to the pomps and vanities of the world; but they devote themselves to prying into and alleviating its evils. If you see one of them come into a bookseller's shop, it is not to inquire for *Campbell's Pleasures of Hope*, or for *Roger's Pleasures of Memory*, but for *Buxton on Prison Discipline*, or for the last account of the *State of the Gaol at Leicester*. These are *their* deliguts, their luxuries, and refinements. They do not indeed add new grace to the Corinthian capitals of polished society; but they dig down into its dungeon glooms and noisome sewers.—

"*Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.*"

They bear the yoke of the wretched, and lighten the burdens of humanity—and they have, and will have their reward."

[*Billing's Liverpool Advertiser.*

A SLAVE RESISTING APPREHENSION.

The trial of John Read, for the murder of Peter Shiply, came on at the late Sessions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this county. The case, from the particular circumstances attending it, had excited an unusual degree of interest. The prisoner had been tried in May last for the murder of S. G. Griffith, and acquitted.

On Monday the 5th instant the trial commenced before his Honour Judge Darlington, President, and Judge Ralston and Davis, Associates. Counsel for the Commonwealth, Dick, assisted by Barnard and Duer; for the prisonor, Bell and Tilghman.

The following is a brief, and, we belive, a fair statement of the case:—Read, the prisoner, a black man, two or three years ago came into Pennsylvania, from Maryland—said he was free, although an attempt was made to hold him in slavery; frequently declared himself afraid of kidnappers, and often went armed. He married in Pennsylvania, and has one child; hired a house in Kennet township, and worked about the neighbourhood.

On the night of the 14th of December, 1820, his wife was from home—he was alone; lay down, but felt uneasy, and could not sleep; got up and made a fire; about midnight he thought he heard persons walking about the house; one at length rapped smartly at the door: he asked what they wanted; and a person answered they had authority to search, and had come for stolen goods. Read told them to go away; he believed they were kidnappers; if they were not, he had no stolen goods, and if they would wait till morning they might search. Soon after they began to force the door; he rolled a barrel of cider against it; told them if they attempted to come in he would kill them. They forced the door off the hinges, and it fell over the cider-barrel; at the instant he heard the click of a pistol cocking—"Then," said Read, "it is life for life." One of the persons said, "Rush on, Shipley! curse the Negro! he won't shoot." A person attempted to enter, he shot him; another attempted to come in, he struck him with a club—the man fell on his knees; as he rose Read struck him once or twice, then seizing his gun, he ran to the neighbours and told them the kidnappers had attacked his house, that he had killed two, and asked for more powder, as he was afraid they would pursue him. He made no attempt to escape. After being arrested, and in custody, one witness testified that he heard Read say, that after he got out of the house, and to the fence, on looking round, he saw one of the men tremble—that he went back, and beat him until he thought he was quite dead. When the neighbours came upon the ground in the morning, they found Mr, Griffith lying on the bed, in the prisoner's house, dead. Mr. Shipley, the overseer, for whose murder the prisoner was now on trial, had got up, carried him there, taken his pocket-book and watch out of his pocket, and put them in his own, and then went to a neighbouring house about one hundred yards off, and prevailed upon Mrs. Harvey to let him in. There he languished eight days, and died.

The club was found in the house, close by the cider barrel; two pistols loaded, one of them cocked, a whip, and pair of gloves, were found at the door; a pair of handcuffs and a rope were found in the pocket of Mr. Shipley—a third pistol in the pocket of Mr. Griffith. There were but two wounds upon Mr. Shipley.

It appeared sufficiently clear, that Read was the child of Maria, formerly an African Queen, recently a slave, and no proof of his manumission was shewn. He was claimed by Mr. Griffith, from whose service he had absconded. Having learned where he was. Mr. Griffith, his overseer, Mr. Shipley, and two assistants, Minner and Pearson, came to the house occupied by Read, about midnight, and made the attempt which resulted in the death of Mr. Griffith and Mr. Shipley, as related.

The principal points disputed were,—1. Whether Mr. Griffith intended to take Read out of the State without taking him before a Judge, in violation of an Act of Assembly?—2d. Whether Read knew his master?—3d. What right could Read, as a slave, acquire of self-defence in Pennsylvania?—4th. Whether be returned, as stated that he confessed to one witness, from the fence and beat Shipley?—It is impossible for us (our limits do not admit it) to go into the particular arguments, in relation to the facts and the law, as will be perceived when we state, that the cause began on Monday the 5th, and continued until Tuesday the 14th; occupying the Court and Jury nine and ten hours each day.

It was fully and ably argued. Mr. Dick, for the prosecution, took up about one hour and a half in a sensible and argumentative address. He was followed by Mr. Bell, on behalf of the prisoner, in a maiden speech, distinguished for clearness, method, and force. Mr. Tilgman, for the prisoner, began to speak on Monday afternoon at three o'clock, and spoke until half-past seven. The deep and fixed attention of a crowded audience, for four hours and a half, shewed the power of genius, in enchaining in

fetters of eloquence the human mind. The courage and humanity of Mrs. Harvey in rising at the mid-hour of the night, although alone, and taking in a stranger who was moaning at her door for assistance, were adverted to with much force and beauty, accompanied by a quotation from Walter Scott.

" Oh, woman ! in hours of ease,
Impatient, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade,
By the light quivering aspen made ;
When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou !"

Mr. Duer began his argument, in conclusion, on the part of the Commonwealth, on Tuesday morning. He contended that the master had a right, under the law of Congress, at any time and place, and at any hour, by himself or his agent, to seize his slave ; that the slave had no right to resist his master, and that his house was no protection ; that, therefore, the master and the deceased Shipley his overseer, were in the exercise of a legal right, and Read, in resisting, in the perpetration of a wrong; that Read must have known his master, and that, therefore, the killing, in resisting the legal attempt to arrest him, was murder in the first degree. Mr. Duer spoke for three hours.

Judge Darlington then summed up the the evidence, and laid down the law in a charge of an hour and a half. He adverted to the delicacy of his situation, having been on the other trial Attorney for the Commonwealth ; but remarked, that his regret was considerably diminished by the consideration that the Jury were the judges of the law, as well as of the fact, in the case before them. He gave a full and lucid exposition of the whole law on the subject. In respect to the construction of the Act of Assembly of 1820, on which much reliance was placed, he differed from the opinion of Judge Ross, delivered at Norristown. The Counsel for the prisoner had contended, that by this Act the attempt to take any person claimed as a slave out of the State, without taking him before a Judge to prove his right, was declared a felony; that from the time and circumstances of the attack, no doubt could exist but that it was the intention of the party to take Read out of the State in violation of that Act; that they were, therefore, in the commission of a felony, and Read was justified in resisting to the death.

The Counsel for the Commonwealth maintained, that this Act was intended to prevent kidnapping or man-stealing ; that it did not apply to a master, who intended to arrest and reclaim his runaway slave, whom, by the Act of Congress, he was authorised to arrest or seize when and where he could. But Judge Ross had denied that the Act had reference to masters seizing their slaves, and taking them out of the State, without going before a Judge, Judge Darlington was of opinion that such was not the construction, inasmuch as the law so construed inflicted the same penalty, seven years imprisonment in the Penitetiary, upon the acknowledged master reclaiming his slave,, and taking him away, as upon the kidnapper who should attempt to carry off a free man; and this opinion was confirmed by the construction of the Supreme Court, of the old Act of Assembly in relation to the same subject.

He then examined the evidence, and weighed it with great perspicuity and impartiality, expressing his opinion that there were not conclusive proofs that Read knew his master or overseer and intimating very clearly that the witness who testified that the prisoner confessed he returned and beat the deceased, until he thought him, quite dead, was mistaken.

The Jury, immediately on the Court opening in the afternoon, returned to the box with a verdict of " Manslaughter."

The next day he received his sentence of Nine years imprisonment in the Penitentiary."

[*The Observer, Dec.* 30.

UNITED STATES.

[Extracts from " Views of Society and Manners in America."]

THE CLIMATE.

" This is a climate of extremes; you are here always in heat or frost. The former you know I never object to, and as I equally dislike the latter, I should perhaps, be an unfair reporter of both The Summer is glorious; the resplendent sun " shining on, shining on," for days and weeks successively; an air so pure, so light, and to me so genial, that I wake as it were to a new existence. I have seen those around me, however, often drooping beneath fevers which have given me life. By the month of August, the pale cheeks and slow movements of the American women, and even occasionally of the men, seem to demand the invigorating breezes of the Siberian winter to brace the nerves and quicken the current of the blood. The severe cold which succeeds to this extreme of heat, appears to have this effect, and seldom to produce, excepting upon such as may be affected with constitutional weakness of the lungs, any effect that is not decidedly beneficial.

" The autumn is said to be the pride of the American year. It is, indeed, fraught with beauty to all the senses; the brilliant hues then assumed by nature, from the dwarf sumac with his berries and leaves of vivid crimson, up to the towering trees of the forest, twisting their branches in extreme and whimsical contrasts of gold, red, green, orange, russet, through all their varieties of shade; the orchards too, then laden with treasures, and the fields heavy with the ripened maize ; the skies bright with all the summer's splendour, yet tempered with refreshing breezes ; the sun sinking to rest in crimsons, whose depth and warmth of hue the painter would not dare to imitate. This glorious season is, however, not the most wholesome, especially in the uncleared districts, as you know from my last year's letters

" The winter—those whom it likes, may like it. The season has its beauty and its pleasures Sparkling skies shining down upon sparkling snows, over which the light sleighs, peopled with the young and the gay, bound along to the chime of bells which the horses seem to bear well pleased. In country and city, this is the time of amusement; the young people will run twenty miles, through the biting air, to the house of a friend ; where all in a moment is set astir ; carpets up, music playing, and youths and maidens, laughing and mingling in the mazy dance, the happiest creatures beneath the moon. Is it the bright climate, or the liberty that reigns every where, or is it the absence of poverty and the equal absence of extreme wealth, or is it all these things together that make this people so cheerful and gay-hearted? Whatever be the cause, ill befall the callous heart that could see their happiness without sympathy, though it should be unable to share it!

" The spring;—there is properly no spring; there is a short struggle between winter and summer; who sometimes fight for the mastery with a good deal of obstinacy: We have lately seen a fierce combat between these two great sovereigns of the year. In the latter days of March, summer suddenly alighted on the snows in the full flush of July heat ; every window and door were flung open to welcome the stranger and the trees were just bursting into leaf when angry winter returned to the field, and poured down one of the most singular showers of sleet I ever witnessed. The water, freezing as it fell, cased every branch and twing in chrystal of an inch thick, so transparent that each bud appeared distinctly through it ; in some places, large trees gave way beneath the unusual burden, their heads absolutely touching the ground, until their trunks snapped in twain.

" The close of the winter, for one may not term it the spring, is here decidedly the least agreeable season of the year. Siberian winds to day, and Indian heats to-morrow, and then driving sleet the next day, and so on, from heat to cold, and cold to heat, until the last finally prevails, and all nature bursts into sudden life, as by the spell of a magician. The first flush of the summer is truly delightful; the instantaneous spring of vegetation, the multitude of blossoms, clothing orchard and forest, and the chirp and song of birds, all breaking forth at once, have an unspeakably cheering effect. The birds here are less numerous than in our island, but will, of course, multiply, as cultivation encroaches more and more on the forest.

" The observations that I can make upon the climate apply of course but to a small portion of this vast world, which comprises all the climates of the earth, with the exception perhaps of one—the gloomy. The Atlantic border of New England is indeed liable, in the spring months, to fogs blown from off the Newfoundland bank; but these temporary visitors do not despoil the atmosphere of the general character of brilliancy which, summer and winter, it may be said more or less possesses from Maine to Missouri. The vividness of the light, which is at first painful to English, and even European eyes of whatever country, I could imagine had wrought an effect on the national physiognomy. The diseases of the country appear to be few and violent; fevers and other inflammatory disorders, common during the first autumnal months; the temperate habits of the people, however, preserve them in a great measure from these attacks, or moderate their violence. I imagine there are more instances of extraordinary longevity in these states, than you could find in any part of Europe.

" The western states seem destined to be the paradise of America. The beauty of their climate is probably unrivaled, unless it be by some of the elevated plains of the southern continent, The influence of the mild breezes from the Mexican Gulf, which blow with the steadiness of a tradewind up the great valley of the Mississippi, is felt even to the southern shore of Lake Erie ; and affects the climate of some of the north western counties of New York."

NAVAL REGULATIONS.

" There are, however, other causes to be found in the regulations of American vessels, alone sufficient to account for the spirit of the navy. Not a man walks the decks but with a free will. The sailor's here is a voluntary engagement which binds him only for three years ; and which, in removing him from the shores of his country, does not remove him from the shield of its laws. On board a United States' ship, no offender can be punished at the mere option of a superior officer; for small offences, the sailor may be subjected to a slight punishment by the watch present at the time of the offence ; for greater misdemeanours, he cannot be so much as tried on board the vessel in which they are committed ; his trial must stand over until an impartial court can be found, either in the United States' territories, or a United States' ship His commander can then only put him upon his trial, and his companions become witnesses for or against him. Assertion, which so often usurps the place of argument, tells us in Europe, that brutal coercion is necessary to produce naval discipline. The navy of America affords to this a simple confutation. A case of mutiny in it is unknown, desertion as little. The ships evince the perfection of cleanliness, discipline, activity, and valour, Their crews, it is true, are formed of a higher class than are found in the vessels of any other nation ; men of decent parentage and education, free and proud citizens of a country, at whose expence, if poor, they have been taught to read her history and understand her laws, with all the rights that these impart to them. These crews, also, are furnished by volunteers from merchantmen placed under regulations unknown, I believe, to the merchantmen of any other nation, and which afford an easy explanation of that intelligence, dexterity, and good order, which astonish all foreigners who tread, for the first time, the deck of an American trader. Before a vessel can clear out of port, a list is taken by certain officers, salaried for the purpose, of every living creature on board of her, passengers and men, The name, age, &c. of the latter are preserved, and the Captain is held responsible for every life thus registered However long the vessel may be absent, at whatever country or countries she may touch, her Captain is bound for the support of his men on sea and land ; and, on his return, must either produce them, or bring with him vouchers, attested by the American Consul, stationed in the foreign port to which he has traded, that those not produced are dead or absent by their own will Should the Captain break his engagements, or treat any man with capricious severity, he can be placed on trial by the aggrieved party, in the first American port the vessel enters ; all those on board of the vessel being summoned as witnesses. These regulations, enforced with the utmost strictness, place the men, as it were, under the tutelage of the captain, obliging him, at the same time, to be a fair and gentle guardian."

In domestic life there is a tenderness on the part of the husband to his weaker helpmate, and this in all situations of life that I believe in no country is surpassed, and in few equalled. *No cavaliere servente* of a lady of fashion, no sighing lover, who has just penned a sonnet to his "mistress's eyebrow, ever rendered more delicate attentions to the idol of his fancy, than I have seen rendered by an American farmer or mechanic, not to say gentleman, to the companion of his life. The wife and daughters of the labouring citizen are always found neatly dressed and occupied at home in household concerns: no field labour is ever imposed upon a woman; and I believe that it would outrage the feelings of an American, whatever be his station, should he see her engaged in any toil seemingly unsuited to her strength. In travelling, I have myself often met with a refinement of civility from men, whose exterior promised only the roughness of the mechanic, or working farmer, that I should only have looked for from the polished gentleman.

It is amusing to observe the self-importance with which the European emigrant often arrives in these states. The Frenchman imagines, that he is to new-model the civic militia, or, at the least, the whole war department in the city of Washington; the Englishman, that he is to effect a revolution in agriculture by introducing the cultivation of the turnip and the planing of hedge rows; the Scotchman, that he is to double the national produce by turning out the women to work in the fields; and even the poor German conceives, that he is to give new sinews to the state, heighten the flavour of the Kentucky tobacco, and expand the souls of the citizens who smoke it.

One gentleman, in the prime of manhood, told me, that he knew the vast tract which now forms the flourishing state of Ohio, when it contained no inhabitant, save the wild hunter and his prey. Making lately the same journey, through which he had toiled 20 years ago through one vast, unbroken forest, he found smiling landscapes, sprinkled with thriving settlements, villages, and even towns, and a people living under an organized government and well-administered laws. "I had heard of all this," said my informer, "and I knew that it all was so; but when I saw it with my own eyes, I felt as a man might be supposed to feel who should awake from a sleep of some centuries, duration, and find the earth covered with states and empires of which he had never heard the name."

Settlements are fast springing up on the forested shores of lake Erie. The situation is wonderfully advantageous to the farmer. I have already spoken of the canal, so far in progress which is about to open a free water carriage from these waters to the Eastern Atlantic. Another, of only a few miles extent, is in contemplation, which, by connecting them with the Alleghany, one of the main sources of the Ohio, will perfect the line of communication with the gulf of Mexico, an extent of three thousand four hundred miles.

A curious instance of political vigilance occurred lately in New York:—A post-master in that city was removed from office, because he was found to be a mail contractor. The post-master-general in Washington assigning as a reason for his dismissal, that the post-master was the check over the irregularity of the contractor, and that if the same man held both situations, no security could be considered as given to the public for the proper fulfilment of the duties of either.

[*The Observer*,—*October* 22.

INUNDATIONS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The whole of Friday night the inhabitants of the lower part of Westminster, including Vincent-square, and all the surrounding neighbourhood, were so alarmed that they did not retire to rest. It was true that the inundation appeared towards nine o'clock to be rapidly declining, but now apprehensions were entertained for the consequences of the morning tide, which it was known would be at flood between five and six o'clock, and these apprehensions were in some measure realized, although not to the mischievous extent which had been anticipated. Soon after four o'clock on Saturday morning, the tide again rose level with the banks of the river, and those places where a breach had been previously made it once more burst over with irresistible violence, adding if possible to the general desolation of the scene, and in many cases placing under water houses which had previously escaped. The precautions which had been taken, however, greatly diminished the effects which would have otherwise followed. At day break the spectacle presented was of the most melancholy description. The whole extent of country from Chelsea to the Banks of the Thames, and from thence again to Westminster, was completely covered. In many instances the water reached to the first floors and the appearance of the occupants of such dwellings at their windows, excited not alone commiseration, but alarm. The walls of gardens and many enclosed places were levelled with the ground, as well as an immense number of outbuildings, which had been but slightly constructed.

During the night, the cries of a man, evidently in distress, were heard in the direction of the withy-beds, beyond the Willow low-walk; but no assistance could be rendered him; and, as his screams were subsequently silenced, it is feared he perished. Boats continued to ply the whole night, if possible, to save the property which was set afloat; but a great quantity of timber was carried into the stream and lost, at least to the real owners. The destruction of poultry, pigs, and other domestic animals, was also very great, as from the darkness of the night it was impossible to relieve them. The roaring of the water excited the most terrific sensations. The scene of devastation, immediately contiguous to Vauxhall-bridge, on the Penitentiary side, was truly distressing. The water had there broken in with immense force, and from the dilapidated state of the buildings, the inhabitants expected every moment to be crushed by their fall. The whole of Saturday morning the poor people were engaged in removing their goods and escaping from the imminent danger by which they were threatened. A great number of men were employed on the banks in repairing the breaches which had been made, with a view of stopping further mischief.

On the Lambeth and Vauxhall side of the river, the effects of the flood were equally perceptible, all the houses in low situations were inundated, and much damage was nessarily sustained. In several places the progress of foot passengers was altogether stopped, and the inhabitants could only reach their houses in carts, or by taking very circuitous routes. Similar observations may be made with respect to almost all the villages around the metropolis, which happen not to be in an elevated situation; as, from the state of the river, the currents coming from the high lands have been thrown back upon their sources, and the mischiefs thereby occasioned are almost incalculable.

At Egham and Staines, every house of entertainment is full of persons, either on the one side unable to pursue their course into the country, or on the other to come on to the metropolis.

The greater part of Essex is completely covered with water, and the damage done to the farmer is proportionably great,—Many ricks, both of corn and hay, have been carried away and dispersed over the surrounding country. A great number of live stock has also been destroyed.

In Sussex, the roads in many places are impassable, and families proceeding to spend the Christmas holidays with their friends in the country, after having proceeded to a certain distance, have been obliged to retrace their steps.

The Vale of Arundel is one continued sheet of water, and the aspect of the surrounding country of the most dreary description.

Birmingham, Dec. 26.—The communication between us and Bristol is now quite stopped, on account of the great quantity of rain that has fallen within these few days; the road in many places is rendered quite impassable, particularly below Gloucester and Tewkesbury. Christmas-day, the Bristol Mail did not arrive here until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, although its regular time is five minutes before six o'clock in the morning; at the same time running very great risk, and after all was obliged to come round by way of Cheltenham. The Bristol bags (with a spare mail from Worcester) did not arrive this evening until after five o'clock, and the account the guard gives is dreadful, the water being for a great distance ten and eleven to fifteen feet deep at Tewkesbury, where he, with the bags, was brought over in a boat, and proceeded to Worcester on horseback. Neither the mail nor the letters from hence to Brittol are gone out this evening; consequently, no passengers can go, which is a very great disappointment to those who have taken their places, and are expected at the other end. The Bath coaches have not gone farther than Worcester the last two days, which is only 26 miles from us. I fear this melancholy account will not be the only one you will hear of.—N. B. The snow is (I am told by the coachman from Worcester) now a foot to 14 inches deep over what is called the Licky, which is between here and Worcester.

The effects of the gale of wind on Friday night, the 30th ult. at Beningborough Hall, Yorkshire, were very striking. Great part of that beautiful avenue of stately elms, that reached from the river Ouse to the noble mansion were laid prostrate. Thirty seven trees of the first magnitude were unrooted by that tremendous gale. Their high limbs, scattered in all directions, with the great mounds of earth still attached to their extremities, exhibited a scene of devastation seldom seen in our climate, and only to be equalled by a West India tornado. A great number of rooks were found dead under the trees, and many were seen flattering about with broken limb:

FURTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVED BY SATURDAY'S [MAILS]

PORTSMOUTH.

It has blown tremendously hard from S. S. E. during the whole day (yesterday); the tide has risen to a most extraordinary height, and nearly covered the whole of Southsea Common; the Castle is surrounded with water, so much so that the guard could not be relieved. Fortunately, all the outward vessels have rode out the gale safely, as have also his Majesty's ships at Spithead; perhaps the whole coast cannot boast of a safer roadstead.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Not since the year 1807, has so great a flood been known in this part of the kingdom, as was experienced on Tuesday and Wednesday last (25th and 26th inst.) The damage done by it, we lament to say, is extensive in the fens, the banks of the rivers and drains having in some situations given way. On Tuesday the river Glen broke bank at a short distance from Gutharm Cote, and in consequence the fen is inundated from Tongue End (near Bourn) to Pinchbeck Six Houses, some distance East of Spalding. On Wednesday the turupike road

near Spalding toll-bar was overflowed by the river Welland, a tunnel having blown up. The whole country was in great alarm, and numbers of men were employed in what is provincially called "crading," strengthening banks with hurdles, stakes, &c. and endeavouring to stop the progress of the waters. From the fine weather which has prevailed since, we hope that our next week's account of the loss sustained will not be so afflicting as at one time there was reason to apprehend. In some situations sheep have perished, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the owners to extricate them, but from present information we trust that the sufferers in this way will not prove to be many. Even in the higher districts of the country, the inundadion from the heavy rain of Monday (which continued through the whole of that night) has been very great. In the neighbourhood of Uppingham several sheep have been lost from the sudden rising of rivulets. At the ancient post town of Caxton, ten miles south of Huntingdon, on the great north road, the flood was so great that it was found impossible to drive the York mail coach from London through it on Tuesday morning. At one time the water was five feet deep on the road. The mail was, in consequence, detained at Caxton for seven hours, and did not reach Stamford till one o'clock in the day. On the route of the Glasgow mail-coach, also, the flood was very high, and the inhabitants of several villages on the roads in Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire sat up all night in great alarm, the waters running through their houses; but this mail coach was not much delayed, reaching Stamford by seven o'clock in the morning. At Wansford, the river None was so much swollen as to run through the gateway of the great posting house, the Haycock Inn, where a boat was navigated, and horses for carriages were obliged to be changed up the fields, at a distance. Peterborough was inundated in Broad Bridge-street, to a point which the water, it is said, had not reached for 27 years before: at that time the flood was loaded with ice, which carried away many bridges; on the present occasion, comparatively no damage has been done. At the time of writing this, on Thursday afternoon, the waters of the Nene and the Welland are fast subsiding. In consequencs of the delay of the Edinburgh mail, from the flood in Huntingdonshire, the London mail *via* Newark did not reach this city on (25th inst.) till nearly nine o'clock at night (eight hours after time).—*Lincoln Mercury.*

SUSSSEX.

We still have a continuance of dreadfully tempestuous weather, and it now blows with increased fury from the S. E. with torrents of rain. The damage done at sea must be incalculable; and we cannot look at the loss of valuable lives, and the miseries brought on thousands of deserving families in consepuence, without shuddering. We undestand that upwards of one hundred ships have been lost since the 1st of December, belonging to the port of London alone; and damages in proportion have been sustained by the shipping interest, throughout the kingdom. No collier has been able to come on our beach for upwards of two months The valuable acquisition of Shoreham harbour now becomes manifest, and has been the means of preserving much valuable property and many lives, during the present weather, in securing a safe shelter for our hardy tars to run to in gales from the southward. Most of the harbours have been blocked up, Dover in particular. This inconvenience has been little felt at Shoreham. It is expected, that when the present improvements are completed, that it will rank as one of the finest harbours in the Channel. The Groyne, at Black Rock Bottom, we regret to learn, has been so assailed by the late heavy seas, that little hope exists of its being able long to withstand further attacks. The outer part of the work is nearly rendered useless. The failure of this project will, we fear, entail a heavey loss upon the town. Several other of our groynes have been seriously injured by the violence of the present south easterly gale. A very high flood on Tuesday inundated all the low lands near Lewes, The water has not been so high at Uckfield and other places for many years. There has not been a higher flood at Arundel than at present, since the great one that extended its sweeping havock to Chichester. At Bramber, the inhabitants, in consequence of the flood being nearly breast high, on the ground floors of their houses, are obliged to live in the upper stories.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The late heavy rains have caused the rivers near this city to overflow to a most alarming degree. In the night of Monday last, the flood increased so rapidly, that the greater part of St. Thoma's, parish wss under water; boats were rowed backwards and forwards in the main streets, conveying persons from one house to another, the inhabitants being compelled to take refuge up stairs. This was also the case with most of the tenements lately built near the gas works. The road from the Holly Bush to Botley Turnpike was totally impassable for foot passengers; and on the Abingdon road, near the old turnpike, persons were conveyed for some distance by boats which were plying about for that purpose. The flood is considerably abated, though it is still very high. We perceive that the walk round Christ Church Meadow is much torn up and injured, and the small bridge at the sluice is carried away. The inhabitants of Witney were also much alarmed; the flood came on so suddenly in the night of Monday as to fill the lower part of the houses on one side of the street. A most violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, was felt in the neighbourhood of Middleton and Bicester on Thursday last. The flood at Banbury Bridge was exceedingly high on Sunday last; but on Christmas Day it was much higher than has been known for many years; some say that it was higher than it has been for upwards of forty years.—*Oxford Journal.*

NOTTINGHAM.

Owing to the heavy and almost incessant rain which fell during the greater part of last week, the Trent has swollen to such a degree as to overflow its banks, and all the meadows and low grounds on the margin of the river are now covered with water, to the depth, in some instances, of several feet. On Sunday morning last (23d inst.) the flood had risen so high, that the water entered most of the houses in Poplar-place. We do not recollect to have seen such an inundation since the year 1795.—*Nottingham Journal.*

DONCASTER.

The Edinburgh mail due at half-past three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon (the 25th inst.) did not arrive here till half-past ten at night. It was prevented from proceeding by an extraordinary flood at Caxton, Cambridgeshire, the water being six feet deep upon the road.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

LEICESTER.

The late excessive rains have done considerable damage: the low lands being all under water. Such weather as we have had during the present week we think never was before experienced at this time of the year: there appears quite a convulsion in nature.—*Leicester Journal.*

FROM THE WINDSOR EXPRESS.

The heavy rains of the present and the preceding week have produced one of the most fearful inundations with which this part of the country has been for many years visited. In all the low grounds for many miles around us the utmost misery and alarm prevail. The inhabitans of the towns and villages in the vicinity of the Thames, are driven for shelter to the upper rooms of their houses; the communication between one place and another is cut off except by means of boats; the roads and bridges are in many places blown up; and business is entirely suspended. From Windsor Terrace and other heights, there is nothing to be seen but an awful expanse of waters;—the hedges in many places scarcely peeping above the dreary level, and here and there an insulated contage calling up the most pitying reflections on the wretchedness of its lonely inmates.

The flood began to enter the town of Eton on Christmas-day. During the following night the water rose the astonishing height of tow feet in twelve hours. The suddenness of this calamity added greatly to its inconvenienc. In many houses the inhabitants had no time to remove their furniture; in others, they were obliged to slaughter their pigs to prevent their being drowned in their styes. During the whole of Wednesday the flood continued to rise. The whole of the shops were necessarily shut, and the inhabitants were supplied with provisions from boats and carts, which plied with passengers. Beyond Eton, in the road between Fifteen-arch Bridge and Willowbrook, the road quickly became impassable. The communication with this road was kept up by Punts. The Windsor coaches loaded and unloaded at the water's edge. On Friday morning the water on this spot was three inches lower, which was probably in some degree occasioned by a large portion of the Park wall having given way, the breach allowing the flood to spread.

In the neighbouring villages of Clewer, Datchet, Dorney, and Old Windsor, the distress is as great as in Eton. Many of the farmers have sustained the most severe losses by the flood penetrating to their barns ahd corn-stacks.

The commnication between Egham & Staines is entirely suspended, except by boats. The turnpike gate at Staines is locked, to prevent any passengers madly encountering the danger. The mail bags and passengers are conveyed by boats from Egham through Staines, where other vehicles convey the letters to town. Egham is completely full of travellers who are stopped in their progress, and not a stable is to be procured at any price.

We are happy to state that the flood continued gradually to abate from Thursday night. It has now partially left Eton, and the road to Slough is open to those who dare venture through a rushing stream, and a depth of four feet.

We are happy to state, that amidst this general distress we have not heard of any serious accident. Some narratives of escapes from imminent dangers have reached us. Several persons have been upset in boats, and rescued with

considerable difficulty. Amongst others, Mr Lillewhite, of the Swan Inn, in going to his farm in a skiff, with his son, and Mr. Goddard of Windsor, on Friday, were thrown into the flood, and remained in the greatest peril for three hours.

The distress which this calamity has occasioned is of course very great, particularly among the labouring classes.—*Windsor Express Saturday.*

The following extract from the evidence of Thomas Atwood, Esq. taken before the parliamentary committee, 11th April 1821, will furnish a striking instance of the dreadful consequences of the late war, and the measures which have followed it. After reading this evidence, one is tempted to think that nothing even approaching certainty, with respect to property, is attainable:—" A gentleman who sold out of the stocks in 1811 at an immense loss, also sold in 1814, 2000 pipes of wine at a loss of £55,000, and laid out £150,000 in land, in the counties of Hereford, Hertford, and Essex. The Hertfordshire estate was let in 1811 for £1,600 a year, and the rents were remitted punctually; in 1816, a reduction of 25 per cent. was made in the rents; but since 1819 not a shilling off rent has been paid, and the farmers have given notice to quit! The Essex farm was let in 1811, when wheat was 16s. a bushel; but the tenant has since failed, and the farm is in the hands of the landlord. The Herefordshire estate is no better off, and the landlord having it thrown up his hands, is now obliged to dismiss twenty labourers since Christmas last. These losses have obliged the landlord to offer his estates for sale, and he cannot now get more than one half of £75,000, for what he paid £150,000 for; he has a mortgage of £60,000 upon his estate, which leaves him only a property of £15,000 He has also 400 pipes of red port wine, which are now in London docks; they cost £45 a ton, which amounts to £6,100, and which, deducted from the £15,000, leaves only £8 200—the whole sum which is left to this gentleman of a real property of £150,000 in the year 1811."

A gentleman, just returned from St. Helena, says, that just before the death of Bonaparte, Madame Bertrand asked him " under whose protection he wished to leave his son?" " I will leave my son *under the protection of the French army,*" was the reply.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Montholon at Paris, he presented to an eminent banker there, a letter written by Bonaparte a short time before his death, desiring him to pay over to the count two millions of francs, two more to Count Bertrand, and one million to—; being money lodged in his hands in 1815. Mr. L. (the banker) allowed that the sum had been placed in his hands, but on consulting his lawyer said, that the letter was either a power of attorney, in which case it was set aside by the death of the party; or a testamentary paper, in which case it was irregular and illegal. What will be done with the money?

The celebrated Joseph Lancaster has established a paper in Baltimore which he calls "The friend of Man" to be published monthly, at three dollars for thirteen numbers. His object is stated to be to benefit the rising generation, to establish the Lancasterian system of education, and disseminate scientific knowledge.

That there is nothing sacred in the constitution of any particular church, and that its capacity of communicating and preserving sound religious knowledge affords the only test by which we are to decide whether it should be supported or not, is a proposition consistent with reason and the progressive nature of society, and has been acknowledged by Dr. Paley, and every other modern philosopher and divine whose opinion is entitled to the least weight. Tithes are not christianity, nor bishops, nor presbyteries; nor is it christianity to compel those who profess one particular from of the christian doctrine to contribute to the support of the teachers of those who profess a different form. It is possible that these may be the best means by which the interests of religion can be promoted but a mere *ipse dixit* cannot establish so strange a conclusion. The fact must be proved, if it can be proved at all, not by quoting acts of parliament, or by the *dicta* of priests and schoolmen, but by an analysis of the effects produced by such institutions. In England there are twenty-six archbishops, and bishops, and in Ireland twenty-two. But either there must be too few of these dignitaries in England, which no one alleges, or their number in Ireland must be altogether excessive. The population of England may be taken at eleven millions (in 1810 it was 10,180,000), three fourths of whom, or rather more than eight millions, are Lutherans, and members of the established church. But the entire population of Ireland does not exceed six millions; and we have the concurrent authority of Dr. Beaufort,, Mr. Newenham, and Mr. Wakefield, for stating, that, at the very least, *five-sixths of this number are catholics.* The remaining million must therefore include not only the members of the established church, but the whole body of protestant dessenters; and, considering the body of presbyterians in Ulster, we think there are good reasons for doubting, with Mr. Wakefield, whether the members of the established church in Ireland exceed one-twentieth part of the population; certainly, however, they cannot possibly exceed 500,000, or one-twelfth part of the whole population. Now when such is the fact, is it not absolutely monstrous to attempt to provide for the support of the religious instructors of so small a portion of the people by a system which has a necessary and obvious tendency to oppress, degrade and irritate the rest? How would the people of Britain feel were they compelled to pay a tenth-part of the gross produce of their farms, and even of their garden, to enable the clergy of two or three hundred thousand catholics to wallow in wealth and riches? And yet it is plain, that such an establishment could not be in any respect more galling and oppressive to them, than the existing church establishment is to the people of Ireland. The number of the clergy is, however, of comparatively little importance. It is with the amount of their livings—with the sum which is drawn from the pockets of the people to be put into theirs—that we are chiefly interested. But, in this point of view, the church establishment of Ireland is still more defective. It is, in fact, a perfect pattern of profusion and extravagance. The poorest country in Europe is made to support fully ten times as many established ministers as it has occason for, and is besides made to pay them, not ten but twenty times as large a sum as would suffice to procure the service of an equally learned and pious body of men! In England, there are several bishopricks, not worth more than from £2,000 to £3,000 a-year, and the bishoprick of Llandaff is, we believe, worth only from £800 to £1,000. But the poorest bishoprick in Ireland is worth full £4,000. Mr. Wakefield estimated the revenue of all the Irish archbishops and bishops at £145,000 a-year; but £185,700 is a later, and, we believe, a more accurate estimate. The patronage attached to Irish bishopricks is a vast source of influence and emolument. There are in all Ireland 2246 parishes, of which 1470 are in the gift of the bishops, 293 of the crown, 367 in that of laymen, and 21 in that of the college. The archbishops of Dublin and Cashel, and the bishops of Cloyne, Cork, Ferns, Killaloe and Kildare, have the most extensive patronage. The livings in the gift of the Archbishop of Cashel are worth £35,000 a-year; those in the gift of the bishop of Cloyne £50,000 and of Ferns £30,000. In the bishoprick of Cloyne, one living is worth £3,000, one worth £2,000, and three worth £1,500 each. The deanery of Down is worth £3,700. According to a parliamentary paper, published in 1819, it appears that there are in Ireland 1309 beneficed clergymen. We have no means of forming any very accurate estimate of their incomes; but assuming that the average is £800 a year each, their aggregate revenue would be £1,047,200. That the average is not rated too high at £800 may be inferred from the fact mentioned by Mr. Newenham, that 56 benefices in the diocese of Cloyne produce upwards of £40,000. " In Ireland," says Mr. Wakefield, " a living of less than £500 is considered as *very low.*" A landlord is entitled to spend his income where he pleases, and how he pleases. But it might have been expected, that those who receive such enormous sums for their spiritual services would at least have been resident on their dioceses. This, however, is not the case. The bogs and swamps of Ireland have no charms for these " fat and oily" sinecurists, compared with the brilliant and dissipated circles of London and Bath. " The primate of all Ireland," says Mr. Ensor, " though in summer 1807 he enforced the duty of residence to his clergy, almost immediately after quitted the Island!" The bishop of Cloyne either is, or was lately a resident in Bath; nor is it long since the bishop of Meath had a permanent residence in Edinburgh. The late bishop of Derry resided twenty years in a foreign country; and during that period had about £250,000 remitted to him from his see! And Primate Rokeby never in his life saw Ireland! In truth, the Irish church establishment is not an instrument of christianity, but of the most flagrant corruption and abuse. " It is," says Mr. Wakefield " a *political lever* in the hands of government, with the power of which persons in England are but little acquainted." Instead of being bestowed on men of experience, and of acknowledged talents and acquirements, as a reward for services already performed, and an encouragement to others to exert themselves for the benefit of the church, some of the best benefices have been given to persons every way unqualified to discharge the duties attached to them, merely because they could command extensive political influence. We might as well look for a Bonaparte as for an Usher, a Taylor, or a Berkeley among the Irish bishops of the present day. Some of them do not even appear to have been intended for the church, but to have been flung into it by chance. Mr. Wakefield mentions that an archbishop was before his appointment a *lieutenant in the navy,* h

—the dean of Clogher was a *member of the imperial parliament*; and the rector of a valuable benefice was lately an *aide-de-camp at the castle!* A considerable proportion of the incomes of the beneficed clergy are derived from tithes levied on the cattle, pigs, poultry, and potatoes of the cotters. The infamous vote of the Irish House of Commons, in 1735, declaring any man a traitor to his country who should assist in a prosecution for levying tithes of agistment, or the tithes of pasture lands, threw the clergy from the opulent grazier, and the protestant proprietor of extensive tracts of land, upon the catholic peasant for support. It drove them from those who were rich, and who ought to have been willing to pay their own pastors, to those who were miserably poor, and who had a different clergy to provide for. The resolution of 1735 declared, in effect, that the established clergy should get nothing from the parks and demesnes of the protestant nobility and gentry, but that they might riot in the garden of the poor catholic cotter, and pluck from the lips of his starving family a tenth part of their scanty sustenance! And is it surprising that the cotters should have revolted at such an atrocious system, that they should have endeavoured to wreak their vengeance on their ruthless oppressors, and that from the era of the whiteboys down to the present day murder should have followed murder, and insurrection succeeded to the insurrection in one continued and uninterrupted series? "In England," says Mr. Young, "where, in many parts, a man cannot cut a cabbage, pull a carrot, or a gather a bunch of grapes, without giving notice to the clergyman, the tithe system is sufficiently intolerable; but in Ireland these evils are aggravated a thousand fold." The Irish clergy generally employ an agent or proctor, who immediately before harvest, estimates the barrels of corn, tons of hay, or hundred weight of potatoes he supposes to be on the ground, and charging them at the market price, fixes the sum to be paid to his spiritual superior. The parson sometimes leases the tithes out to a proctor, and he again not unfrequently relets them to another; and thus the land becomes a prey to "a subordination of vultures." In the south, Mr. Wakefield says, the tithe is let out and sold by public auction on the premises. And in Connaught, the same excellent authority informs us, that it was customary to hold a sale before harvest; and to give to the highest bidder a licence to collect the tithe or to scourge the peasantry without check or control.—*Scotsman.*

[*The Montrose Review,—Dec.* 28.

LITHOGRAPHY.

A New method of Printing differing in its principles from all other methods hitherto known, was discovered about the year 1800, by Alois Senefelder, a native of Germany.

This art was kept secret till within a year or two back, when it could no longer be concealed; and although, from its infant state, all its value to mankind cannot be appreciated, yet from the successful applications already made, to a variety of useful and important purposes, it now attracts universal attention throughout Europe. It has been called Lithography—a term which rather misleads our conceptions of this simple and elegant art conveying the idea of engraving or cutting *on* stone,

The following brief sketch of the nature and process of this singularly interesting art will serve to correct such misapprehension, and may prove acceptable to such persons as possess little information on the subject:—

Lithography is the art of taking impressions, most perfect fac-similes, of drawings, writings, &c. from calcareous stone; either by drawing directly on the surface of the stone, with a prepared ink or chalk, or by drawing on a prepared paper the figure, which may be transferred to the stone by pressure. A strong chemical affinity exists between the stone and the ink, or chalk, used in the writing, or drawing, so that it fixes on the stone, sinking a little under, and rising a little above the surface of the stone, exhibiting to the eye the identical lines, and entire conformation of the original drawing, or writing, and so as to be capable of yielding *innumerable* impressions, each possessing all the truth and spirit of the original.

Cold water is then applied to the stone, which rests upon the whole surface, except on the lines of the writing or drawing, which repel the water. A roller is now passed over the stone, charged with printing ink, which being of a greasy nature, is resisted by the wet parts, and adheres only to the lines of the drawing, for which it has an affinity. The impression is then taken by applying paper to the stone, and passing it through the press.

When the number of impressions wanted are taken, the stone is rubbed with pumice stone, and cleaned to receive any other drawing or writing &c,

It thus appears, that whilst all other methods of printing and engraving rest upon mechanical, Lithography depends chiefly on *chemical* principles.

By this curious and simple art, there are now produced with inconceivable, facility, from one stone, very excellent imitations of the best works of the pen, the pencil, and the graver.

Any person may be initiated in the mysteries of stone-printing, the most useful and valuable applications of which are now invitingly placed within the reach of all classes, and are so exceedingly easy, that they may be accomplished perfectly by any person of ordinary capacity, with very little time, and less labour, than can be imagined by those who have never seen the process.

It is obvious that such an art must soon spread over the world. What effects it may produce upon the character and condition of mankind, in countries which have been hitherto shut out from the sources of knowledge, and the advan, tages arising from the Fine Arts, would form an interesting subject of speculation.

At present, it may be sufficient to have given a general outline of this very valuable discovery, which already attracts a great portion of public attention.

UTILITY OF LITHOGRAPHY.

M. Senefelder, in his Work upon Lithography, p. 26, observes, "In pen, or chalk-drawings all the lines and points which are to take ink, and be printed, are drawn with a greasy matter on the stone itself.—But there is another manner in Lithography where the drawing or writing with the same unctuous composition is made on paper, and in transferred from thence by artificial dissolution to the stone, and printed from it. This manner is peculiar to the chemical printing, and I am strongly inclined to believe, that it is the principal and most important part of my discovery. In order to multiply copies of your ideas by printing, it is no longer necessary to learn to write in an inverted manner; but every person who, with common ink, can write on paper, may do the same with chemical ink. At Munich, Paris, St. Petersburgh, and other places on the Continent, this manner is already used in the government offices. All resolutions edicts, orders, &c. agreed to in the cabinet meetings, are written down on paper by the secretary with chemical ink; in the space of an hour fifty impressions may be had and distributed at pleasure. For circulars, and in general all such orders of government as must be rapidly distributed, an invention like this is of the utmost consequence; and I am convinced that before ten years shall elapse, all the European governments will be possessed of a lithographic establishment for transferring writing to the stone. In time of war, this method is of the greatest use for the general staff of the army; it supplies entirely the want of a field printing office, and admits of greater despatch and secrecy. The commanding officer may write his orders with his own hand, and in his presence a number of impressions may be taken from them by a person who can neither read nor write; or by placing the stone in such a manner that the reverse is turned towards the printer, he may be prevented from reading any thing. If plans of military positions or topographical sketches must be given, the engineer has only to draw them on paper, and in a short space of time all the general officers may be supplied with them. In commerce and trade the transfer manner will, ere long, be generally introduced especially in great commercial houses, where it often happens that a quick and accurate multiplication of price-lists, letters, and accounts, is of the utmost importance. Men of letters, and authors, may by means of it multiply, in a cheap and easy manner, their manuscripts, which they are often obliged to transcribe with great pain and trouble to themselves. Music-printing will, by the introduction of this manner, receive new life, as the expenses of engraving will be very greatly reduced. In all countries, where type-printing is not yet introduced and type-foundries are unknown, the transfer-mannner will obtain the preference; and even in European printing-offices, where a number of books in the oriental languages are printed, in those of the Bible societies for instance, it will be found highly advantageous. It will be of the utmost benefit to artists, by enabling them to obtain fac-similes of their drawings. From the most sincere conviction of its utility, and not any motive of vanity, I have thus detailed, in a brief manner, the various advantages of transfer-printing; it would indeed be an easy matter, by expatiating on these advantage, to fill a whole book. I wish from the bottom of my heart to gain friends to this manner, and to point out the various important purposes to which it may be applied."

In the advertisement of Senefelder's work, it is said "By means of Lithography, the painter, the sculptor, and the architect, are enabled to hand down to posterity as many fac-similes of their original sketches as they please. What a wide and beneficial field is here opened to the living artist, and to future generations! The collector is enabled to multiply his originals, and the amateur the fruits of his leisure hours. The portrait painter can gratify his patron by supplying him with as many copies as he wishes to have of a successful likeness. Men in office can obtain copies of the most important despatches or documents, without a moment's delay, and without the necessity of confiding in the fidelity of secretaries or clerks: the merchant, and the man of business, to whom time is often of the most vital importance, can in an instant preserve what copies they want of their accounts or tables. In short, there is scarcely any department of art or business in which Lithography will not be found of the most extensive utility.

PROGRESS OF LITHOGRAPHY.

Lithography is now known and exercised in a great part of the civilized world. It is at present cultivated in England, France, Russia, and Germany; in short, in almost all flourishing Cities and Towns in Europe there will be found Lithographic Establishments. In America, and what is astonishing, even in Astrachan, Lithography is already introduced. Its utility in a rising Settlement is obious, and by the first Ship for New South

Wales a complete Lithographic Apparatus will be taken out, under the immediate Patronage of Sir Thomas Brishbane, Governor of that Colony.

This simple and invaluable Art has now made its way into many distant Countries, with a rapidity and to an extent surpassing even the most sanguine hopes of its honoured and worthy founder, who has been no less distinguished by his genius in the invetion, than by the perseverance and liberality he has always manifested in spreading a knowledge of his discovery; in opposition to the example of too many narrow-minded Artists here and on the Continent, who, from self-interested motives, have been attempting, though in vain, to confine the knowledge of this new Art to their own cells.

There are a number of Lithographic establishments in this City now at work, and similar institutions are now formed in Liverpool, Manchester, and the principal Cities throughout England.

It is known that the chief obstacle to the progress of Lithography has been the want of a suitable *Press*, which should combine in perfection the requisite properties of power, accuracy, despatch and ease, in the execution. Upon this subject M. Senefelder observes, that "no Press has yet been invented which is not far from the perfection that might be wished for;" and again, that "he deems this one of the most essential imperfections of Lithography." He adds, P. 184, "A perfect Lithographic Press must possess the following qualities:—1. It must not alter the position of the paper, or distort it when in the act of printing.—2d. It must press uniformly upon all parts of the stone, and, consequently, give impressions free from all defects.—3. The press must be strong enough to give sufficient pressure—4. With this quality, it must also have the greatest possible quickness and expedition; and, 5. Be easily worked, so as not to fatigue the printers too much. All these qualities, I venture to say, have not yet been found united in any one Press; and we were satisfied with approximating, in some instances, according to the different sorts of work, to something like perfection. I make no doubt, however, that in the course of time this obstacle will be removed likewise, when Lithography, from the rapidity of its progressive improvement, shall be honoured with the attention of the most skilful mechanics, who however, if they wish to produce any thing distinguished, must first begin to study the technicle part of Lithography."

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* A Press, answering to the above description, has lately been constructed by Mr. John Ruthven, Edinburgh which possesses the advantage of being not only suitable for the Lithographic printer, but also from their *portable* sizes, are particularly adapted for Merchants, Bankers, Amateurs, and others, many of whom, are already employing these Presses, to a variety of most useful and interesting purposes in their respective departments.

Several of the first *Type Printers* in this country have added these Presses to their establishments lately, and apply them successfully, in printing circular letters, price-lists bill-heads, cards of address, maps, plans of estates, &c. &c. The following very respectable testimonial has been transmitted by one of J. & R. Co.'s Agents in this City:—

(COPY)

"*Quarter-Master-General's Office, Horse Guards, Sept. 16th* 1820.

SIR,

"I have much pleasure in stating that the Lithographic Press made by Ruthven, and furnished by you, for the use of the Lithographic department attached to this office, far exceeds may most sanguine expectations. I am decidedly of opinion that it is the best and most complete Press hitherto made, and that it possesses all those important qualities so requisite in a Lithographic Press, enumerated by the father of Lithography, in his "Complete Course."

"Having devoted several years to the practical part of Lithography, during which time I have had no less than five different presses, on various constructions, my opinion of the vast superiority of Ruthven's Press is the result of much experience. As a lover of the Art, I feel much indebted to Mr. Ruthven for the very essential service he has rendered it.

I am, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant.

(Signed) J, WYLD."

PATENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

MANUFACTURED BY JOHN RUTHVEN & CO. EDINBURGH, PATENTEES.*

Size of Bed for Stone.

Royal Press, 30 by 28 inches.
Foolscap ditto 20 by 16 ditto.
Quarto ditto, 15 by 10½ ditto.

The Portable, or Quarto and Foolscap Lithographic Presses, are worked upon a table, and placed so as to allow the winch-handle to turn beyond the edge of the table; the other handle is always retained in the upright position, till the carriage with the stone is passed under the roller.

NORTH GERMAN PEASANTRY.

(Concluded).

There are two sources from whence the peasantry of any country could derive protection; either from their own warlike character and skill in the use of arms, or from the aid and countenance of the king. There are in those times no laws to shelter them; and if there were, laws are only the result of the mutual apprehensions of mankind, and never fail to be unequal where apprehensions are unequal. No public protection is ever provided for a section of the community, which is unable to make good by force its title to such a protection. "To him that hath, more shall be given; from him that hath not, shall be taken away even that he hath"—this has been the regulating principle of law from the first formation of human society. Spirit and strength alone must thus constitute the security of the peasant, and in proportion as these qualities prevailed or declined, with more or less rapidity, in any country, would be the degree of respect manifested towards their rights and their happiness. To solve the question fully, therefore, it would be requisite to point out what circumstances have determined in some nations, a longer preservation of that diffused and universal military spirit which all very early societies possess in common. But the data for this purpose are altogether wanting; and it is only possible to shew, that in proportion as military habits prevailed among the peasantry of the different European countries has been the extent of liberty and privilege conceded to them by the law.

An excellent measure of this comparative diffusion of the military spirit may be attained by examining the constitution of the different armies in the middle ages. The bulk of the English armies always consisted of archers, taken of course from among the smaller proprietors, who were not able to command the more expensive apparatus of horse-service.

Their uncommon skill in the use of this cheap weapon is a sufficient evidence that it must have been constantly in their hands. The armies of Henry V. usually included about the proportion of 23,000 archers to 6000 horse; and the irresistible superiority of the former seems to have been the principal occasion of the victory at Azincourt, as well as of those at Cressy Poictiers, and Verneuil.

In France, from the time of the Capetian dynasty, the French armies were almost entirely composed of cavalry (Mezeray 2.384). Even the French archers served on horseback, though they seem not to have been native Frenchmen, but hired foreigners. Genoese bowmen served with Philip at the battle of Cressy. The number of French gentry killed, and taken at the fields of Cressy, Poictiers, and Azincourt, was very great indeed. From these circumstances, it appears clear that military spirit in France was almost exclusively confined to the gentry, and that the smaller peasantry rarely intermingled in the use of arms. Probably the excessive superiority of numbers which the French possessed in all these three battles, is to be ascribed to the long train of camp-followers, whom a wealthy nobility would carry with them into the field. These followers would swell the nominal muster-roll, though they would contribute little towards the result, and thus the superiority of the English in bravery and conduct would be magnified beyond its just value. In the southern parts of Germany, Swabia, Franconia, and Bavaria, the military spirit seems to have been earlier, and more generally relaxed among the smaller proprietors, than in the Saxon countries. The expedition which the Emperor Henry. IV in the year 1074, led against the Saxons, displays in a striking light, as it is related by Lambert of Asdhaffenburg, the different constitution of the two districts. The army which that prince led from the south is represented as consisting almost entirely of cavalry, who drew afrer them an infinity of unwarlike retainers; with baggage, for the purpose of administering to their luxuries. On the other hand, the Saxon troops were almost all foot, taken from the small farmers and proprietors of the country; they were derided by the gentry in the Imperial ranks, as *vulgus ineptum, agriculturæ potius quam militiæ assuetum.* This chronicler, himself a native of Southern Germany, and therefore accustomed to consider arms as the almost exclusive function of the gentry, treats the *vulgus pedestre, plebs et multitudo Saxonica*, as he terms them, with a contempt which their bravery seems by no means to deserve. They threatened their princes with confiscation and expulsion, if the latter should prove reluctant and dilatory in the war against the Emperor, and they even proceeded so far to realise their menaces on the person of a principal nobleman who had secretly endeavoured to frustrate their views.

The disuse of warlike habits among the poorer class occasioned a corresponding change in the nature of the games or amusements which had previously been popular. Instead of continuing to be exhibitions of military strength and skill—qualities alike attainable by the poor and the rich; instead of deriving their chief value from the school and the discipline which they held out to the rising warrior; they gradually degenerated into a pompous and shewy ceremonial, involving an expense which none but the gentry could pretend to sustain. Joust and tournaments became the fashionable spectacle, throughout France particularly, and to a high degree in the rest of Southern Europe. The change was similar to that witnessed in the ancient world with respect to the Grecian and Roman games, in which the original boxing and wrestling conflicts had, from the extinction of the military

*See Advertisement.

pirit, dwindled away into gaudy spectacles of hariot and horse-races. In France, where the easantry underwent the earliest and most com-lete abasement, tournaments seem to have ob-ained the greatest currency. Some excellent emarks on this subject may be found in a work of the German professor Meiners—"History of the Inequality of ranks in Modern Europe. Vol. I. p. 304."

But though the mental excitability and the corporeal energy of the peasants must be viewed as the primary cause of their exemption from inroads upon their happiness, yet other concurrent circumstances might materially assist and encourage their capacity of resistance The degree of power possessed by the king, himself the largest proprietor in the nation, and the chief and president of the rest, would influence powerfully the liberty and consequence of the peasantry. Continually thwarted in his views, and robbed of the real exercise of the rights nominally annexed to his office, by the opposition of a proud aristocracy, the sovereign would be disposed to view with favour and countenance an order of men, whose interests (like his own) were decidedly at variance with theirs. "Il les regarde (to use the expression of Helvetius) comme les ennemis de ses ennemis.*

He would be at hand, therefore, to contribute as much as possible towards their relief and enfranchisement. In one most material point too, the interest of the sovereign would operate still more directly in favour of this oppressed order. The distribution of justice is in early societies a source of prodigious emolument, which the men of power exact as the price of their interference to shelter or avenge a suitor. A community in this state precisely resembles a school, where the boy, whose individual strength and courage is not sufficient to protect him, must purchase by any means in his power the interposition of a boy stronger than his enemy. The necessity of applying to some neighbouring and powerful arbitrator, for the purpose of settling quarrels, divided the European kingdoms of the middle ages into a number of separate districts or associations, in which the feudel baron, or greatest proprietor, administered justice, exacting considerable fees from the applicants. But the sovereign claimed a nominal privilege of administering justice throughout the kingdom, and even among these barons themselves—a privilege, indeed, which the overwhelming power of these latter generally forbade him to realise; but which he never omitted to keep in view, and to enforce on proper occasions. The lucrative profits which judicial disputes held out to the arbitrator, sharpened the sovereign's anxiety to break these local juri-dictions, and to merge them in that grand public establishment of which the management belonged to himself. This could only be done by lessening the dependance of the inhabitants of any district upon the neighbouring great proprietor. And thus the desire for a larger money-revenue, as well as continued struggles for power with the great proprietors, would determine the sovereign to promote warmly the enfranchisement of the subordinate classes from their supremacy.

* De l'Esprit, Discours 4, cap. 10, p. 112.

The power of the king, like that of the president in any other society, would depend upon the frequency and continuity of union which circumstances forced upon the members. If the aristocracy were often driven into a state of combined action, the influence of the leader would be proportionally augmented. If they dwelt scattered in remote provinces, without any powerful tie of common interest to unite them, his sway would be reduced to a mere name.

In France and Germany the union of the different provincial grandees was throughout all the middle ages exceedingly loose and feeble. The great French nobles seem, during the eleventh, twelth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, to have scarcely considered themselves as subject to the Capetian monarchs. The great extent both of France and Germany contributed much to relax the bonds of union between the inhabitants of the separate provinces. But in England, during the same period, the power of the king was much more considerable. The courts of the Norman kings pervaded the whole country, with some degree of efficacy and authority, even as early as the twelfth century. Charters were continually obtained by the barons, circumscribing the excessive oppression of the sovereign. Nor did the territorial supremacy of the former maintain itself either so permanently or so irresistibly as on the Continent.

Throughout the whole of Europe, we may observe that the poorer classes have been uniformly the most abased where the kingly authority has been most inconsiderable, and where consequently the sway of the aristocracy has been the most uncontrolled. In Hungary, in Poland, in Russia, immense extent and rudeness of manners rendered the teudency to union very slight, and the power of the sovereign equally scanty and restricted. The peasantry there has long been and still remains in an undiminished state of debasement. In Pomerania the same cause may be traced. The kings or dukes of Pomerania possessed scarce any thing more than a nominal supremacy over their refactory nobles. And since the extinction of the native race of princes, the Swedish government, with which the country has been incorporated, has not interested itself at all in favour of the lower classes: so that the Pomeranian proprietors have never known the existence of any opposing force calculaled to traverse those exactions which they have meditated towards their peasantry.

But, even though this cause be conceded, much will yet remain to be accounted for. The Pomeranian peasantry, represented in the 16th century as warlike and independent, appear in a few years afterwards so utterly bereft of all spirit and capacity of resistance, as to suffer at the hands of the great proprietors a process of abasement and destitution which no other European country has witnessed. In France, the country of southern Europe where the peasantry were earliest and most completely degraded, the dependancies of villenage at last terminated in the Metayer system,—an arrangement, by which though the land and farming capital were considered as belonging of right to the lord, yet the peasant was still suffered to remain and to cultivate the farm, retaining one half of the produce as a reward for his labour and superintendence. Now it would have been obviously the interest of the French proprietor, instead of paying so highly for having his farm cultivated and his stock employed, to have altogether abrogated the sort of right which the cultivator was reputed to possess in the spot, and to have placed in it a new manager, whom he could have procured for a salary far lower than half the produce. Svch a measure would have been far more profitable to him, had the character of the peasants been such as would have permitted its execution. It is only in the vicinity of the Baltic that the courage and manhood of the peasantry has been so entirely suspended, as to endure patiently a process of debasement and prostration, which on any other European ground would have provoked the sufferres to implacable hostility. But historical data do not enable as to point out the operative causes which have thus wretchedly unmanned the Pomeraniau villeins.

It is consoling, however, to reflect, that within the few last years, much has been done to mitigate the condition ot this unhappy order. The tendency which the peasants have of late began to manifest towards resistance, and the increased disapprobation of the Swedish government. seem to have contributed most forcibly towards this result. In the countries, however, bordering upon Swedish Pomerania, far more has been done to alleviate the servitude of the labourer; nor has the practice of laying down the peasants ever prevailed any where else to an equal extent.

The royal domains are uniformly the first in this career of amelioration, and as the sovereign is, throughout all these countries, the most extensive proprietor of land, this example is exceedingly weighty and effective. The king of Prussia is affirmed by the Prussian minister, Hertzberg, to possess, in property, nearly one-third of the land in his dominions (Dissertat, ed. 1787, P. 193). In Swedish Pomerania, not more than one half of the land is said to belong to private persons; the rest is possessed by the crown, and by different corporations.

The condition of the peasants in Prussian Pomerania has been materially amended during the reign of the three last kings. In the royal domains, villenage seems verging towards extinction. On the payment of a very moderate price in gradual instalments, each peasant becomes a full proprietor, and the king is stated to have received a considerable revenue in this manner. The superior comfort of the labourers is attested by the more rapid increase in the population, which has augmented by one third during the last fifty years, and is given in 1793 at 360.000. And their loftier position in the scale of society is shewn by the existence of a jury elected from amongst their own number, who decide the differences which take place among them, assisted by the advice and presidency of the parochial clergyman.

In Holstein also, villenage has been abolished in the royal domains, and this example has been followed by many of the nobility. In 1797, the proprietors of land came to a general resolution that the abolition of body-property was necessary, and that steps should be taken for its gradual extinction during the next twelve years. Most of the peasants there are now upon a fixed rent for a certain term of years, and the stimulus and improvement which has thus been bestowed upon agriculture is described as strikingly evident.

[*New Monthly Magazine*,—*Oct.* I.

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6	*Prince Regent*		953	Henry Bonham, Esq.	John Inne
4	*General Hewitt*	*Bengal.*	894	(*Company's Ship*)	James Pe
6	*Marchioness of Ely*		952	*Sir* Rob. Wigram, *Bart*,	Brook Ka

[FOURTH EDITION.]

29th *December*, 1821

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Madras.

The *Hindostan* is expected to sail for England about the close of the week.

In addition to the *Venus* and *Duke of Lancaster* the Ships *Sultan*, Captain Rogers from Bussorah 25th January and Bombay the 3d inst. and the *Moozaffer*. Captain Hurst from Bushire, Bombay and Colombo, have arrived since our last report.

Passengers by the Sultan.—Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hamilton, Captain Hamilton, Captain Pringle, B. N, I.; Captain Hay, Captain Hodges and Mr. Barchett, Country Service.

The Drawing of the Lottery was continued Friday and yesterday, when the following large Prizes were drawn.

FRIDAY.—No. 2732 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 914 a Prize of 2,500 Rupees.
Nos. 3174 1432 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 2589 2096 876 2241 Prizes of 500 Rupees each,
Nos. 1595 3565 1956 1237 3632 2782 1557 813 2909 Prizes of 200 Rupeer each.
MONDAY.—No. 1850 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 2575 914 Prizes of 2,500 Rupees each.
Nos. 2081 3752 3868 2679 3195 479 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 1011 620 2342 3122 2861 1296 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 839 23 619 1632 1300 3290 1832 3414 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.

Ceylon.

APRIL 13, 1822.

We are sorry to state that the Ship Colombo which sailed from this port on the 31st ultimo for Galle, whence she was to pursue her voyage to the Mauritius and England, struck on the Raygam Rock off Gindurah on Saturday last about 7 in the morning, and was seriously injured. She was got into Galle harbour by the aid of boats and men from the shore, which was afforded as soon as the circumstance of the ship being in distress, was ascertained—The Commandant having sent off a considerable Detachment of Europeans from the Garrison, whose assistance was of the greatest use in keeping under, the water which rushed in thro' the leak in the ship's bottom near her keel—when the ship got into the harbour she had four feet water in her—none of the Passengers or Crew were sufferers, and their baggage and a great portion of the cargo has been unladen uninjured, By the last accounts it was resolved by the Master to heave the ship down and repair her at Galle—The inconvenience occasioned by this accident to the Passengers who were proceeding to England by this opportunity is easily to be conceived.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZ.

PERNAMBUCO.

Letters dated the 27th of October were received yesterday from Pernambuco. A great change has been produced in the situation of affairs there, by the arrival of orders from Lisbon, in pursuance of the decrees of the Cortes,—1. For the recall of the Governor. 2. For the formation of a Provisional Government by the votes of the College of Elleotors. 3. For licensing the militia for a givsn period. 4. For the removal of the European troops to Lisbon. In consequenc of these orders, the election of the Members of the Junta took place on the 26th, when the choice, as might have been expected, fell principally upon the native Brazilians. The following are the names of the :—

GEREVAZIO PERES FERREIRA, President.
PADRE LAURENTINO, Secretary.
BENTO JOSE DA COSTA,
FELIPPE NERE FERREIRA.
DR. PHDRE, M. J. DE CARVALHO, Vicar-Genl.
ANTONIO JOSE VICTORIANA.
JOAQUIM JOSE DE MIRANDA.
SENHOR DE INGENIO DE SANTA ROSA.

Of these, De Costa is the only Europoan: the rest are all said to be Brazilians by birth, and connected, directly or indirectly, with the insurrection of 1817. The turn the election had taken created so much disgust in the Portuguese, that nearly all the families of respectability were preparing to quit Pernambuco, either for Lisbon or Bahia. It is ascribed, however, solely to the dislike entertained for the men newly raised to power, and not to any apprehensions of disturbance that this step was taken.

Governor Rigo sailed on the 26th for Europe, in compliance with the order for his recall; and another vessel also left the port on the same day, with eighty Portuguese passengers on board, for the same destination. Respecting the removal of the troops, nothing had been done; but it was expected they would be shipped for Bahia as soon as a body of native troops could be organized for the protection of the Government. These proceedings of the Portuguese Government, as regards Parnambuco, have pleased the province in an extremely critical state; since by removing all restraints on the disaffected, who were before numerous, they have left it solely to the discretion of the inhabitants, whether they would retain orshake off the their dependenc on the mother country.

(EXTACT OF A LETTER, DATED OCT. 25.)

"Soon after the date of my last. Armistice was signed on the part of the existings Government and Insurgents. It was brought about by the interference of Paraiba, and it was finally agreed on that their disputes should be lelt to the decition of the Cortes. As soon as this took effect there was prospect of business being resumed again, but it was scarcely made publicly know before the Capitania is again in a state of confuston. The Cortes, by the Representative of the Deputies sent from hence, have recalled the European troops, as also the Governor, General Rego; the consequence of which is, that a few hundreds of the European Portuguese are also leaving the place, and I regret ta say they chiefly consist of shopkeepers. On the 25th the Governor and suite sail for Lisbon, and on that day a new Government, constituted by the Cortes, is to be installed at Olinda, when the Brazilians will triumph completely, as no others dare attend.—Should the Brazilian Government shew a disposition for conciliatory measures, I have scarcely a doubt but in little time things will go on well again.

"P. S. 28th. On Tuesday last the Ex-Governor sailed, and a new Government, consisting of seven Members, was elected when every thing passed off peaceably."

[*Suppl. to the Govt. Gaz.—April 30.*